THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1938 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 242

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Europe's Crucial Hour
Revolt of Chilean Nazis

Not Prague, but London, appears to hold the balance between war or peace in Central Europe as a week of swift shuttlings moves the Czech-Sudeten dispute toward climax.

Prague issued on Monday a "last" set of concessions to its militant German minority. At Nuremberg the annual rally of the German National Socialist Party provided a sounding board uncannily muted in public utterances about Czechoslovakia. Yet in hotel rooms the beat of events could be felt, even if details remained locked in secrecy.

Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudetens, spent his nights traveling back and forth from Prague to Nuremberg. On Wednesday the Sudetens broke off negotiations with the Czech Government after an incident at Mahrisch-Ostrau. Versions differ, but Germans reported that a Czech mounted policeman struck a Henleinist Deputy with a riding crop.

* * *

Familiar German cries arose. Czechoslovakian officials were accused of having lost control. The stage seemed turning toward German armed intervention unless the dispute could be settled otherwise.

* * *

German attitudes stiffened as the week unrolled. Reports multiplied that Britain had failed to convince the Reich of intention to fight for Czechoslovakia. Sir John Simon, with full Cabinet support, had warned Germany indirectly the week before. For reasons not divulged, the National Socialists gradually displayed disbelief in London's determination if things came to a pinch.

This left a "give-me" Germany facing a Czech Government that said it had reached the limit of concessions. One factor in the situation is certain. It is that the Czechs would not lie down before an onrolling German military machine. The Czechs would fight, whether Britain helped them or not.

France and Russia are pledged to their Czech allies, but are not by themselves enough to keep Germany from a bold stroke. Hence the issues of peace or war may turn on whether Britain shows Germany a hand too strong to be ignored. Once fighting broke out, there would be enough live fuses lying around to spread the fire—possibly even across the English Channel.

* * *

Demands and Concessions

¶ **On Friday the Führer** told 180,000 National Socialist district leaders at Nuremberg that Germany will "capitulate to no one." Britain sent out printed notices to army, navy, and air forces to be ready for instant call. France sent more troops to the Maginot line. Germany manned the Siegfried line opposite France's submerged fortresses, with 50,000 men.

* * *

¶ **Prague's plan of concessions** leaves one focal point for bargaining. The Sudetens are to resume negotiations today. If the Czechs refuse to concede more, then the Sudetens' eight demands of Karlsbad would be only partially realized. Prague's 12 offers pivot on equality in principle, with actual powers of minorities in ratio to their proportion of the population. The extent of autonomy granted is less than the Sudetens demand. Prague reserves central control, while granting a large degree of local autonomy under a system of districts, or Gaus.

* * *

¶ **Sudetens already indicate** rejection of the plan. One or both of the parties will have to give way for a peaceful settlement.

* * *

¶ **A strong warning from Britain** unmistakably ranging her alongside Czechoslovakia if Germany resorts to armed force, was urged by many. Faced with the most immediate threat of war in Europe's hectic postwar years, the world looks to its weapons. Millions of men and women everywhere turn in prayer for healing conciliation to resolve the points in dispute and keep the guns muzzled in silence.

* * *

Swastika Fest

Medieval Nuremberg blazed again with Swastika banners—red, white, and black. Austrians attended for the first time as representatives of an integral part of Greater Germany. The Führer emphasized Germany's strength in economics, in man power, and in determination. He denied any foreign alliances.

* * *

Austrian private schools, including religious ones, are to be closed Sept. 19. The National Socialist State and Party will educate youth.

* * *

Nazis in Americas

From Nuremberg and Karlsbad to Santiago de Chile is not so far in terms of the Reich's Weltanshauung, or World Philosophy. Delegates representing Germans abroad preceded the Nuremberg rally, and many of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Newspapers by Radio: Effect on Press Future

Commercial use of newest device depends on public response but tests on wide scale are now being conducted—Many experiments are connected with newspapers as publishers accept challenge.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Developments in the potentially revolutionary transmission of visual news by radio have so accumulated here that the whole question of the relationship of these changes to the future of the traditional press have been posed in a new and more intense form.

The radio newspaper, selected by the National Resources Committee as one of the 13 outstanding inventions of major import for the future, has passed beyond the laboratory stage, and both the Radio Corporation of America and the Finch Telecommunications Laboratories, Inc., told this correspondent of concrete plans for a field survey of the radio newspaper this fall.

This device, which many of its sponsors believe will ultimately supplant the press as it is now constituted, has been making rapid steps toward maturity this summer. The first large-scale public demonstration of the radio newspaper, or radio facsimile, is being arranged for the 1939 World's Fair. Officials at the RCA laboratories revealed that the production of equipment for wide experimental use by about half dozen stations this fall had begun. The Finch Corporation announced that it was ready to introduce its system into active commercial use and was studying possible sources of news for actual commercial broadcasts of newspapers.

The radio newspaper, or radio facsimile, is a system for transmitting news directly into the home in visual form. Copy at the transmitting end is scanned by a small electric light and is broken down into its electric impulses and sent through the air by radio to be converted back into writing, pictures or advertisements at the receiving end. The photo-electric cell does the converting job.

Radio, having found its voice two decades ago, has now learned to read and write. Its devotees are anxious to install radio facsimile in every American home, a printing press in every home, bringing pictures, advertising and features before the whole family with the speed of the wind. That is the vision of the most enthusiastic supporters of the radio-newspaper. Will it catch the press napping as radio originally did? Will the newsboy, the giant rotary presses, the delivery trucks and the newspaper itself go? These are the questions that are being asked in the field of journalism today.

This correspondent found that a large section of the press had profited by its failure to appreciate the potentialites of radio a decade ago. It is not underestimating its adversary this time. RCA reported that many of the stations that will experiment with the transmission of radio newspapers this fall are linked to newspapers.

Thus WBEN is linked to the Buffalo Evening News; KMJ and KFBK by the McClatchey newspapers in California. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch has been experimenting with this device, and the Memphis Commercial Appeal has obtained a license for similar experiments. Moreover, it is reported that one of the chief systems of radio newspaper trans-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Training as Rigorous as G-Men Urged for All U. S. Employees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—In a room in the training school for G-men Government agents may be stooping today over the tracks of an automobile, learning how to differentiate on the pavement the treads and marks that will be handy in solving a crime some day. It is realized that without training, these agents would have little efficacy. The training is given after the agents are hired by the Government.

That is an example of the kind of specialized training Government workers of all sorts need, say reformers in Washington; it is just as important, though not so spectacular, for Treasury officials and agricultural experts as for G-men.

And yet today, according to Samuel H. Ordway, Jr., Republican member of the United States Civil Service Commission, "it is rather shocking to see how frequently federal employees are still asked to sign the declaration of appointment, take the oath, and then shown to a desk and told to work." In many offices and divisions in Washington there is not the slightest planned supervision, or planned training to make the Civil Service what it really should be, a vigorous career service.

Mr. Ordway makes these comments in a statement just issued in connection with a study by the Civil Service Assembly, of so-called "in-service" training. And Mr. Ordway, who is a Harvard graduate, and has a consummate desire to make the American Civil Service a militantly efficient rather than a mere passive protective organization, cites other matters from personal past experience to show how selection and mobilization can be improved.

An Apt Illustration

It happens that once Mr. Ordway was connected with the New York Civil Service System. A big city department had been engaged for months in making a great bridge. Large sums had been borrowed and every day's additional time in construction meant big interest costs. The department employed engineering specialists of many kinds to build that bridge. When it was practically finished, the department suddenly asked the Civil Service Com-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Intimate Message From the Country

Seattle Extensively Unionized, It Appears Still Has Much to Learn, but Chamber of Commerce Is Proving an Apt Teacher in Co-operation

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Seattle, Wash., September, 1938

Seattle is as extensively unionized as any city in the United States; it is, in a manner of speaking, nearer to Great Britain's state of unionization than any other area in the United States. What are the results? Is Seattle showing the way for the country in evolving stabilized industrial relations?

There is some evidence that the answer should be "yes." There are some discouraging aspects. On the one hand, a technique of reasonable negotiation between employers and labor is growing up that shows good results. There is more acceptance of the rightness of collective bargaining than in many communities—if only because employers are resigned to the inevitable. Through the Chamber of Commerce's Department of Labor Relations, a common-sense technique of settling labor disputes with the objective of keeping plants open and men at work has been built up. Thus, Seattle does have something to teach the rest of the country, is nearer to the stage of industrial evolution reached by Great Britain and Scandinavia.

But on the other hand, the acceptance of unionization has its unhealthy side. Some of labor's demands are high-handed just as some of the employer's attitudes toward labor are sometimes high-handed. And some employers were falling into an unnatural alliance with Dave Beck, the AFL leader—permitting or asking him to help them in wiping out competitors.

In short, there is a very real question whether the "coming-of age" of unionism here is a real maturity—yet. Basic remaining problems are: to prevent some unscrupulous employers from trying to use the unions to pull their chestnuts from the fire; to demonstrate a responsible labor leadership, neither a racketeering type of leadership nor the arrogant-organizer type.

Hence, as Dean Ballard, head of the Department of Labor Relations of the Chamber of Commerce sees it, common-sense and experience are required on both sides of the fence, and once those factors are present, it is possible to smooth out difficulties, meet the main objective of keeping men at work, and attain genuine stability.

Mr. Ballard, who formerly ran a stevedoring company, is a practical consultant for employers with a labor problem, but he is occasionally of just as much service to workers in bringing stubborn or stupid employers to their senses. In a little talk we had with him the other day, he gave a multitude of graphic illustrations.

There was, for instance, the young owner of a luggage factory. He came to Mr. Ballard in a flaming mood: his workers had actually had the impudence to come into his office and make demands! They had formed a union! Well, he'd show them! He'd take a few weeks off, close the plant, and go fishing!

Mr. Ballard saw that this employer would probably have to learn his lesson the hard way. Sure enough, next day—a Friday—the workers struck. On Saturday the employer realized he had a big contract he wanted desperately to fill. With his lawyer he came to Mr. Ballard, and implored him to get the men back on Monday.

The Chamber man went to the union president—oddly, she was a waitress in a restaurant—and asked her if the strikers would come back if the owner would promise negotiations. She said: "Can we have that in writing?" Mr. Ballard said "yes," and the workers came to the job on Monday. Only one day was lost by the strike. The chastened employer granted the demands which in all conscience were reasonable enough. For his 15 or 20 workers, the salary increases only totaled about $14 a week. And Ballard got letters of appreciation from the employer and the union!

This illustration amply shows that the main need is common sense on both sides. Manifestly the shoe is often on the other foot: frequently the labor leader is the unreasonable one. But practical experience is one answer to the problem. Old-timers in the unions make far better negotiators. Mr. Ballard points out, than flaming young men in a great hurry. Gradually both sides learn the big lesson: keep the men at work and negotiate.

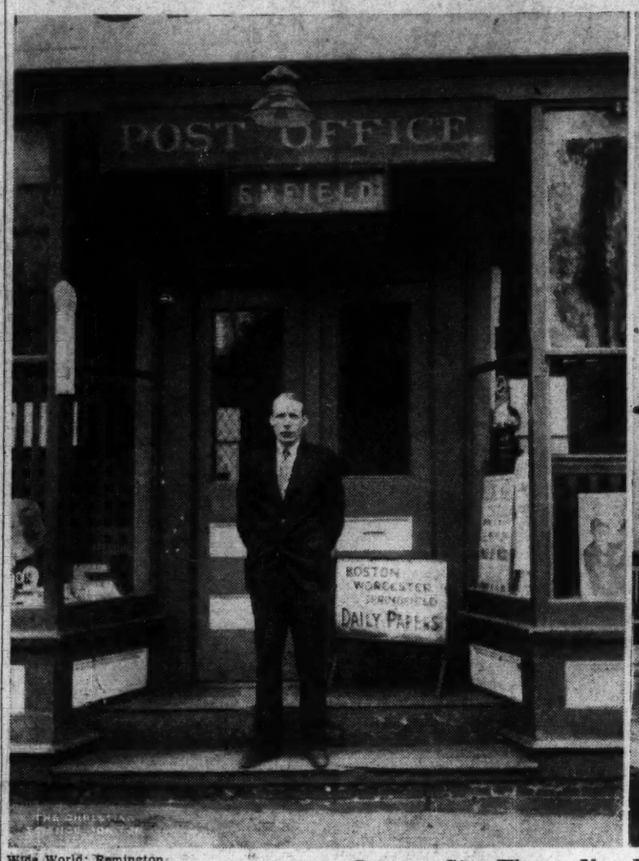
There are many obstacles to reasonableness, and one of the greatest of them is the infiltration of the Communist Party members. It is in their interest to prevent agreement, and this reporter has seen plenty of instances where the "party line" defeated common-sense agreement. And there are plenty of Communists scattered through labor and intelligentsia circles in Seattle.

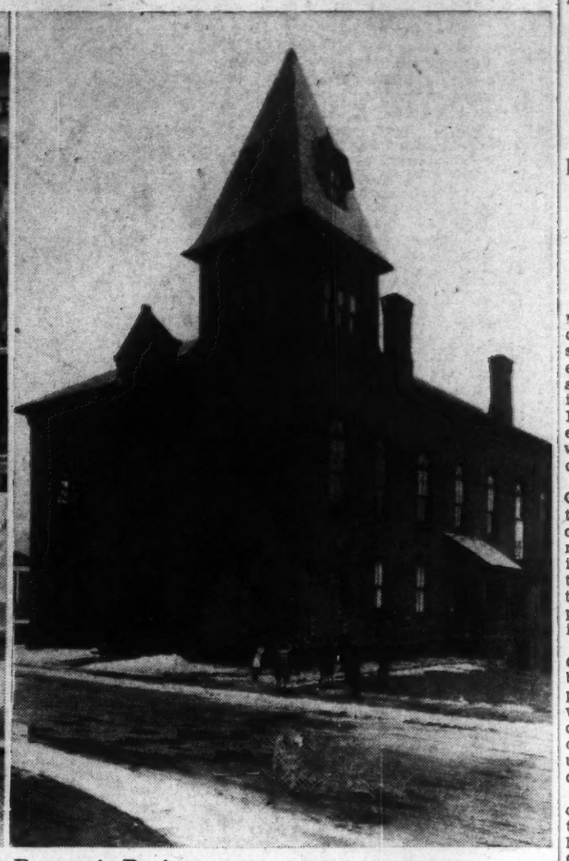
In the principal left-wing political group, the Commonwealth Federation, no less than 18 of 23 members of the governing board are members of the Communist Party, a moderate-progressive former member of the group told me. After hearing the word "communist" used as an epithet for all kinds of liberals and progressives, one is naturally wary of such charges. But many prominent Seattle Communists make no secret of their affiliations.

Naturally, the Communist influence is totally disruptive to constructive labor relations. So is the employer who uses labor dictatorship as a weapon. But the figures in Seattle are impressive. Here, the most heavily unionized city in the United States, shows a decline of nearly 30 per cent in many-days idle on account of strikes, between 1936 and 1937. Minneapolis alone of great American cities shows a similar decline, and it, too, is a big union town. Otherwise, the increases run from 11 per cent in Los Angeles, 70 per cent in San Francisco, 204 per per cent in Portland, Oregon, to 2237 per cent increase in Detroit.

Erwin D. Canham

This Was Enfield





Wide World; Remington

Soon to Give Way to Vast Reservoir Project

Left: Postmaster Edwin C. Howe stands in the doorway of the post office in Enfield, Mass., which will soon close its doors for the last time when the flood waters of the Swift River project will wipe out the town. Right: Town Hall in Enfield which was included in the auction sale.

Canton Survives As War Unit But Is Shell as City

By Guenther Stein

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, China — Outwardly, Canton still appears to be fundamentally intact after many months of intensive Japanese air-raids. Although there is hardly a district in the vast city which was not hit by bombs, the hundreds of places of destruction do not seem to show very much.

There is not a single street in which some houses have not been hit, and most of them are poor dwellings, while almost all major buildings, such as Government quarters and key positions in the city's economic life that were the targets of the Japanese airplanes, escaped unscathed. The only exceptions seem to be the few modern factories which had been constructed in recent years. On them the Japanese had concentrated their attacks with especial vigor.

The big cement plant, a small chemical factory, a big textile mill, and a new power plant have been virtually destroyed. So have the railway stations. But trains are running just the same, and the main func-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Relics of Former Glory Put On Block by Deserted Village

By E. Bigelow Thompson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ENFIELD, Mass., Sept. 10—Anyone looking for a slightly used fire engine, vintage of the nineties, iron tires scarcely worn, boiler in A Number One condition and a foot gong that would make a nine-year-old shiver ecstatically, here's your bargain.

Or, maybe, you are in the market for a secondhand town hall, brick, with campanile tower.

In this deserted village, whose main street in a matter of months will be 100 feet under water, a most unusual public auction took place today. On advertisement of the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, there went under the hammer of Ellis Thayer, old-time auctioneer, the oddments in property of the former towns of Dana, Enfield, Greenwich, and Prescott. The items included school equipment and supplies, office furniture, safes, stoves, settees, weights and measures, torn buildings to be razed, and a fire station.

Strange Array of Bidders

The sale brought out a strange array of bidders. Long before the hour when the gavel banged for the first "What do I hear, 50, 60, 70 cents; a dollar, two, I hear two and fifty; going at 2.50—do I hear three? Going. First time, going second time. Thank you, sir, $3.60 and cheap at that. Any more bids? Going first time, going second time. Going; gone. Sold to the gentleman over there. Next item."

Many old-timers came back for the sale. They walked slowly, deliberately, in and out of the maze of articles to be sold. They talked in low tones.

By 11 a. m. half a hundred cars had parked around Town Hall. They brought buyers from Springfield and Worcester, summer folk, antique dealers, and unsentimental building wreckers.

A number of State officials were present. The Water Commission was represented by Commissioner Edward Kelly; R. Nelson Molt, Secretary of the Commission; and Roy Kimball of the Commission, who has been closing the books of Enfield. Among the spectators were Walter O'Donnell, Assistant Attorney General and John Harrington of the State Auditor's Office.

Highway Relocated

Enfield is the last town to literally go down in the gigantic Quabbin reservoir project which is being constructed in the Swift River Valley, principally in Enfield and Greenwich, with a storage capacity of 415,000,000,000 gallons, six times that of Wachusett Reservoir, and a surface area two thirds the size of Winnepesaukee. The total shore line will be over 175 miles, including 100 islands. About 39 square miles will be flooded, 18 miles long and with a maximum depth of 150 feet.

Thirty-six miles of relocated State highway have been completed to replace existing highways in the reservoir area. The high tension transmission line of the New England Power Company crossing the reservoir site has also been relocated. Sixteen miles of the Athol branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad were located in the area to be flooded and the tracks have been removed for the entire distance between the main dam and Athol. A new cemetery, Quabbin Park Cemetery, has been completed in the town of Ware. About 80,000 acres are being acquired for sanitary protection and construction purposes.

Work has been completed on clearing the entire lower area to be flooded and on reforestation of the remaining area. The completion of the reservoir has necessitated relocation of boundaries of six towns and three counties, eliminating the towns of Dana, Enfield, Greenwich, and Prescott.

Never again will the rollicking melody of "Money Musk" or "Pop Goes the Weasel" ring out to the prompter's call in town hall.

Since 1742, then with a population of 500, Enfield has struggled on and upward, simple folk in a humble, pleasant scene. The Town's records dating back to 1799 have gone to the Statehouse in Boston for filing of legal intelligence and statistics. The empty streets and abandoned houses deny a pioneer past.

Silence Everywhere

Riding around the deserted country roads today skirting the slashed hillsides lining the basin even a non-resident could feel a pull on the heartstrings. Cellar holes yawned in gaps of mortar and stone. Half-wrecked roofless houses stood stark in an unprivate display of fronts ripped off by wreckers and a mess of plaster and lath. Along the "black road" in the silence of a perfect summer day, no bird sang, no dog barked, barnyards stood deserted. Spirals of blue-gray smoke pointed fingers skyward from brush heaps fired toward the bottom of the basin. Everywhere was silence.

Going under the hammer was an assortment of auctioneer's items probably never barked before in New England nor ever to be repeated.

To the left of the rostrum in the Town Meeting Room was a gilded metal ram, life size, bellicose, atop the N S E W of a weather vane. Terrestial globes which spurred hamlet towheads to dreams of high adven-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Hines Defense Centers Attack On Wire Tapping

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—James J. Hines, powerful Tammany District Leader, had started his crucial attack today upon the elaborate case of Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney for New York County, with an assault upon the State's wire-tapping evidence and upon a $500 check, the prosecution's sole document in support of the charge that Mr. Hines actually received any payoff from the $20,000,000-a-year policy racket.

Following Justice Ferdinand Pecora's denial of his motion to dismiss the case against his client, Lloyd Paul Stryker, defense counsel, buckled down to the defense case, well aware that the trial must now go to final decision by the "blue ribbon" jury.

His first witness was J. Howard Haring, handwriting expert, who testified that the name "J. Hines" on the check alleged to have been delivered to Mr. Hines by the racket was squeezed in between the names of J. Richard Davis and Eddie Holly, after the last indorsement had been written in.

Debate on Handwriting

Mr. Dewey fought desperately and against an obdurate witness to salvage this piece of evidence. For more than an hour the paramount issue became whether or not the down loop of the letter "j" was superimposed upon the "e" or contrariwise, Mr. Haring had discoursed learnedly and with the aid of laboratory equipment on his theory that the "j" overlay the "e." Mr. Dewey, however, elicited from the witness the admission that because of the optical illusion created when two pieces of writing intersect, the determination of which comes first is one of the most difficult problems for the handwriting expert and that in the final analysis the decision becomes a matter of opinion.

The witness plainly resented Mr. Dewey's challenge of his judgment and at one point asked:

"Are you an expert, Mr. Dewey?"

It began to look as if that was precisely what Mr. Dewey was. He developed that it is a rule of the writing experts that the ink from the last letter written flows into the first letter and Mr. Dewey then pointed to three places where the "j" intersected the "e" and where,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Spiritual Rearming Urged

INTERLAKEN, Switzerland, Sept. 10 (AP)—A plea for "spiritual rearmament" before the present crisis "ends in catastrophe," signed by Earl Baldwin, former British Prime Minister, and 16 other British leaders, was read at the meeting of the Oxford Group here today.

"The world cannot forever continue plunging from crisis to crisis," the statement said. "We must act before the crisis ends in catastrophe.

"Foreign policy as well as domestic is, for every nation, ultimately determined by the character of its people and the inspiration of its leaders, by the acceptance in their lives and their policy of honesty, faith, and love as a foundation on which a new world may be built."

A Moon for Corrigan?

PASADENA, Calif. (AP) — Douglas Corrigan, the "wrong-way" flier, may have a new moon named after him.

Dr. Seth B. Nicholson, astronomer of the Carnegie Institution's Mt. Wilson observatory, said Sept. 9 he had discovered two new moons near Jupiter, bringing that planet's moon total to 11.

"It seems sure that both the new satellites go around Jupier in reverse, so my daughter, Jean, insists one of them must be named Corrigan," he said. "Heretofore it has been the invariable custom to name new members of the solar system after Greek or Roman deities.

"We'll see how my astronomical associates take to Jean's idea."

The Monitor Index

Saturday, Sept. 10, 1938

Home Building and Furnishing Page	6
Education Page	7
The Home Forum	8
Protection of Children [With German Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Chess	10
Sports Page	10
Radio Timetable	11
Arts and Theater Reviews	11
Financial Pages	12-13-14
Daily Features	17
Movie Guide	17
Editorials	18

Austrian Gliders Aloft 40 Hours

VIENNA, Sept. 10 (AP)—Toni Kahlbacher and Josef Fuehringer today claimed the world endurance glider record for two-seater sailplanes after remaining aloft 40 hours and 51 minutes.

British Pledge Aid to French For the Czechs

Peace hopes raised by strong hint to Reich in raising Navy to war strength.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 10—The Central European situation has been much clarified by this week's developments and there are increasing hopes for a peaceful solution—barring a deliberate last-minute resort to force by Germany.

The latter possibility is not definitely ruled out here. Diplomatic and military reports received in Paris from Germany in the last day or two are described as "disquieting," but these apprehensions are largely offset by the British Government's decision late last night to repeat in still more unmistakable language its warnings to Germany that Britain would at once back up France in the event of the military invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Warned of 1914 Mistake

This decision, confirmed in official quarters here, was taken at the insistence of the French Government, The Christian Science Monitor is able to state authoritatively. For several days Paris has intensified its diplomatic pressure on London to warn Germany against a repetition of the 1914 mistake as to British neutrality.

France also has received satisfaction for its request that Britain take certain naval precautions paralleling the manning of the Maginot Line. At the same time, the French Government has now called up a large number of naval reservists, stopped all naval leave and fully fitted out its Atlantic squadron in readiness for any emergency.

It cannot be denied that these military and naval measures—which although executed quietly are more extensive than the general public yet realizes—have caused some apprehension in well-informed French circles.

Negotiations Continuing

Negotiations are continuing in Prague and conviction is expressed here that if Reichsführer Hitler does not dissaude the Sudeten German leaders from accepting the Czech Government's project these proposals are felt to contain a basis for a settlement that should be satisfactory to both sides.

Georges Bonnet, French Foreign Minister, who has postponed his departure for Geneva, on Friday received Stefan Osusky, Czech Minister, in Paris. It is learned on good authority that M. Bonnet expressed the French Government's appreciation for the concessions made by Prague and assured Mr. Osusky that France remains fully determined to honor its treaty obligations to Czechoslovakia.

Paris and London after urging the Czech Government to make all possible concessions have now revealed unmistakeably that they are ready to oppose any German intervention by force in the Czechoslovakian affair.

Plan for new Czech State equalizes all nationalities; British put navy at war strength; Germany wants vote on Czechoslovak rule: Page 2.

In the Boston Section:

Five executives get jobs under Forty Plus plan.

Boston Harbor Pollution hearing.

CIO in new drive as business improves.

British building system is praised.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Germany Proposes Vote On Czechoslovak Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 10—Germany will make a bold attempt to obtain a prebiscite for Sudeten Germans, or such complete autonomy as to give them and the Reich a predominant position in Czechoslovaki, to judge from comment in informed circles here today.

With the German press telling the public that a complete changeover in foreign opinion has been effected on the Sudeten German issue, it is now openly maintained that that self-determination which was the basis of the 1918 World War settlement must be applied to this problem, even though this might involve a breakup of the Czechoslovak state.

How far this standpoint goes may be judged from presumably inspired press comment, which declares that negotiations between the Czechs and Sudeten Germans are meaningless until there is a complete change of opinion in responsible Czech quarters, and until all officials, soldiers and police who can be regarded as inimical to the Sudeten Germans are withdrawn from the Sudeten German area.

In other words a guarantee that in the carrying out of any agreement ultimately reached between the Czechs and the Sudeten Germans not a single Czech official shall be engaged.

This is, of course, tantamount to guaranteeing the Reich beforehand of a victory for any kind of policy which it chooses to urge the Sudeten Germans to demand. The fact that many Sudeten Germans do not belong to the Henlein Party and that there is a large section of Czechs in this area is, of course, completely ignored.

The Reich's policy in the Sudeten German problem still seems uncertain as to whether it can wait for an internal collapse of the Czechoslovak Government, or whether it should intervene more actively.

That Germany need not exert itself too precipitately is the general opinion in informed circles, which are convinced that England is pushing Czechoslovakia to more concessions, whatever the effect upon the internal conditions in that country.

No Capitulation, Hitler Says

Meanwhile outstanding among Friday's events at the Party Congress here were meetings of National Socialist political leaders and party women. In his address to 120,000 of these leaders gathered on Zeppelin Meadow Reichsführer Hitler referred to "clouds on the horizon," but expressed confidence that the tried and proved leaders of 15 years' standing would remain true, and that those who expected Germany to capitulate would be disappointed.

Some observers interpreted this speech as a fiery answer to western democracies not to expect any concessions from the Reich on the Sudeten-German issue. But while no concessions are expected it is questionable whether such interpretation is correct, since Herr Hitler would certainly have spoken much more openly if he desired to convey any such impression.

During the day, Herr Hitler received a delegation from General Franco, the Spanish Insurgent leader, to whom he extended heartiest wishes for a speedy triumph in their cause in Spain.

Herr Hitler's engagements Friday brought disappointment to 25,000 women who had assembled in Congress Hall mainly to greet him.

Frau Gertrude Scholtz Klink, leader of the National Socialist women's organization, in addressing this meeting, appealed for willing sacrifice on behalf of the new ideal of Greater Germany. She revealed that the important part of the organization's work during the past year had consisted in helping, in cooperation with the secret police, the wives and children of those sent to concentration camps. Answering foreign protests against the execution of women for treason, Frau Klink declared their organization was not prepared to protect women who were traitors to Germany's ideals.

'Not One Millimeter'

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 10 (AP)—Premier Milan Hodza received a flood of telegrams yesterday from Czechoslovaks who opposed more concessions to the autonomy-demanding Sudeten German minority.

More than 500 messages and telegrams of protest were on the Premier's desk.

Most of the appeals repeated the new Czech slogan: "Not one millimeter farther!" Many of them were from groups of citizens and political organizations.

The messages, a Government spokesman said, indicated a stiffening of Czechoslovak opinion outside the regions inhabited by the 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans whom Adolf Hitler supports in their demands for self-government.

Accept "no solution which endangers the sovereignty, integrity or unity of the State or which in the slightest degree diminishes the ability of the Republic to defend itself," urged a resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the National Union, an intensely nationalist party.

The Communist Party, the third largest in Czechoslovakia but without any representation in the Cabinet, sponsored a mass meeting in downtown Prague to protest against some concessions held out to the Sudeten Germans.

CITIZENS NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF LOS ANGELES

Established 1890

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Bank here in person or by mail

BRANCHES CONVENIENTLY LOCATED THROUGHOUT LOS ANGELES

Roosevelt Denies Stop-Hitler Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—President Roosevelt's comment at Hyde Park that the United States has no formal alliance with European democracies in a "Stop Hitler" movement is a repetition of constant utterances by the State Department. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has taken the two-point stand that it would be as great folly (1) for Europeans to discount American influence in another World War, as it would be (2) for Americans to suppose they could necessarily remain neutral. But there has been no talk of alliance.

Mr. Hull has avoided references to the crisis in recent conferences, regarding matters as too delicate. A press report quoting Ambassador William C. Bullitt at Paris as pledging support to France in "peace or war" was promptly denied on all hands. Mr. Roosevelt's statement is interpreted here as reassurance that he would not lead the nation into war. Charges of this sort have been heard in current primary campaigns.

Hitler Honors Given To Four Americans

BERLIN, Sept. 10 (AP)—The bestowal of honors by Adolf Hitler on four Americans has been announced in the Official Gazette.

Among them was Henry Ford, who received the Grand Cross of the German Eagle from a representative of Herr Hitler during the Detroit celebration of the motor magnate's anniversary last July 30.

The others were Ernst G. Liebold, who received the Order of Merit of the German Eagle, first class; the Rev. Friedrich Karl Luckhoff and Henrich von Moltke, who received the second and third class, respectively, of the same order.

Mr. von Moltke is connected with Wayne University, Detroit, Mich. The addresses of Mr. Liebold and Mr. Luckhoff were not given.

Admiral Eleazar Videla, Argentine Naval Minister, also received the Grand Cross of the German Eagle.

Basque Refugees Dance in England

WICKHAM MARKET, England, (AP)—Dances learned in sunny Basque villages have saved Spanish child refugees from being returned to Spain because of lack of funds to support them.

To earn money to keep their refugee center open through the winter, the children formed a dancing troupe and made $1,500 in a three-week tour of English east coast towns.

BOOK MARKERS

Transparent, have clear, permanent figures; hold fast and are practically indestructible. The original and only marker to include all these features. Reader's Library. Pocket sizes.

Set of thirty postpaid $1.00
Crayon marking set 25 cents

THE PERFECT MARKER
Box 124, Yonkers, N. Y.

Franklin Simon's
NEW YORK • GREENWICH

BRAMLEY*

FASHIONS

with a grand old name

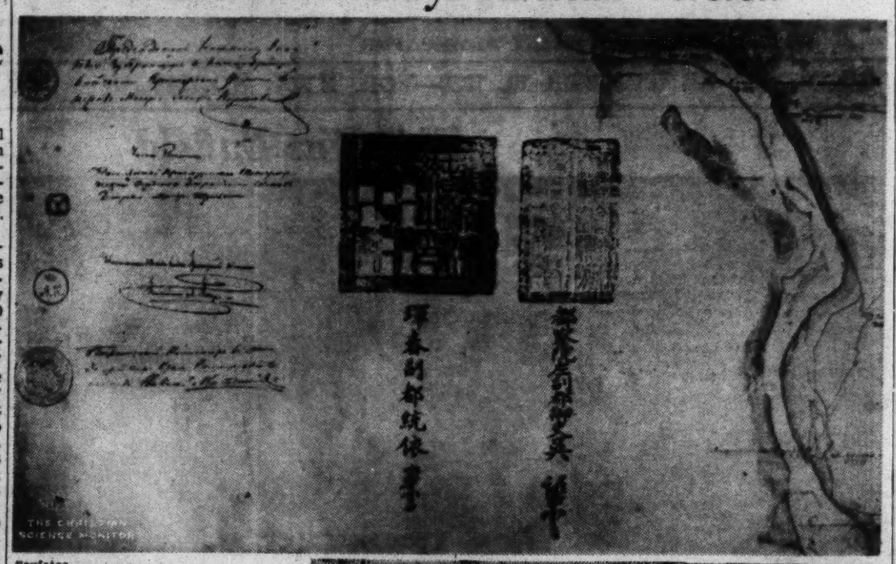
and a brand new future!

The Bramley clothes are back—those young, gay, light-hearted fashions that were worn and loved for over a generation! The new 1938 crop is bred in the same fine tradition of good taste and simplicity that made the original Bramleys famous. You will find Bramleys in New York only at Franklin Simon's, and at other good stores throughout the country.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET, NEW YORK

Hunchun Treaty: Russian Version



Sovfotos

The Signatures

Photostat copy from Moscow of the original signatures and seals of the Russian and Chinese representatives, validating the plan of the border according to the so-called Hunchun agreement signed June 26, 1886.

The Border

Portion of the Hunchun agreement. The circle in inset shows the approximate area covered by the map. The indistinct broken line is the boundary claimed to have been agreed upon in 1886.

Early Book Supports Soviet Claims on Hunchun Treaty

By Demaree Bess

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Reports of diplomatic progress in the settlement of the Manchukuo-Korea-Siberian border dispute have made it clear that much is still likely to be heard of the so-called Hunchun Treaty, presented by the Soviet Government as a basis for redemarcation of the disputed boundary.

Moscow, throughout the incident centering at Changkufeng which has now been submitted to a discussionary rather than armed solution, has insisted that Japan accept this treaty as a basis for determining the boundary.

Doubts have been cast on the authenticity of this treaty. The two principal compilers of Sino-Russian treaties, MacMurray and Hartslet, do not list it. The London Daily Telegraph reported it is not included in what was believed to be a complete list of Sino-Russian treaties in the British Museum library. The Chinese Government, at present favorably disposed to the Soviets, admitted it could not locate any copy of the treaty.

Evidence Uncovered

Independent evidence on this point is therefore of considerable importance. I have found in an out-of-print book in my own library an unmistakable reference to a Hunchun treaty demarcating the Sino-Russian borders, which was concluded in 1886, just as Moscow claims, and was openly revealed. The treaty is mentioned at some length in a book entitled The Long White Mountain or A Journey Into Manchuria, written by H. E. M. James of the British Bombay Civil Service, who traveled all through Manchuria and came to Hunchun in October, 1886. Mr. James wrote:

Visit Russian Outpost

"The Russian frontier, which has only recently been demarcated afresh by a Chinese and a Russian commission, is not more than eight or 10 miles from Hunchun. The road passes for five or six miles over an open plain, on which the Chinese have built two forts, and ascends a low range, an outwork of a lofty chain forming the watershed between the Tumen and the Suifen, a river which runs into the sea a little beyond Possiet Harbor. Scarcely a mile from the crest of this ridge there is a brass pillar, with an inscription stating that, by imperial command, Wu Ta Ch'eng, senior Vice-President of the Court of Censors, and I-k'o-t'ang-a, Lieutenant-General of Hunchun, surveyed the frontier and set up the pillar in the fourth moon of the twelfth year of Kuang Hsu" (April, 1886).

The author and his British companion went on about three miles to a Cossack outpost, where they lunched with the Russian commander, Colonel Sokolowski. Mr. James wrote:

"The Colonel gave us an interesting account of his dealings with Imperial Commissioner Wu when settling the boundary, which had been revised from Lake Hinka downwards. He treated him, he said, as the representative of a great nation ought to be treated, gave him a guard of honor and the rest of it, with the result that the whole business had gone off smoothly and satisfactorily. We heard afterward that the Russians did not get everything they wanted, as they contemplated building their outpost on a ridge five miles nearer to Hunchun—in fact, on a hill overlooking the new (Chinese) forts; but no doubt there was give and take on both sides." The hill referred to may be one of the two over which Soviet and Japanese armies recently fought.

Mr. James made it clear in his book that the Hunchun treaty of 1886 was not secret, and added that it was mentioned by a correspondent in The Times (London) of Feb. 19, 1887. Mr. James added that this correspondent "recently raised a cry of 'Russian encroachment' because the recent convention relating to the revised frontier line contains a proviso that only Russian, Chinese and Korean vessels may ascend the Tumen. The correspondent represents the Tumen as navigable into the heart of Manchuria, and the only outlet to the sea except the distant port of Yingtzu, on the Yellow Sea. The cry is quite unfounded, for the rocky Tumen issues from pathless and uninhabited mountains, and I wish the Russians or any other nation joy of the trade they may find upon it."

So here appears confirmation from British sources that the Russians and Chinese did demarcate the boundaries of Manchuria in 1886, and that the agreement concluded at Hunchun contained other provisos than those relating to boundaries.

British Put Navy at War Strength

By Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 10—The British Government has issued orders bringing the number of minesweepers and minelayers up to full war strength, thus unmistakably indicating that its neutrality cannot be assumed if Germany were to attack Czechoslovakia.

Whereas the French and Russians, as well as the Czechs, have taken a number of measures to counter German mass "maneuvers," Britain hitherto has confined itself entirely to diplomatic action, apart from the Lanark speech of Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the language of which, as a well-known German writer remarked, was perfectly understood by the British public and perfectly misunderstood in Germany.

The minesweeper gesture, though small, is in a different category from home fleet maneuvers which were planned, as the Government took pains to explain, weeks before the Sudeten crisis. Most persons doubt whether the new hint is sufficiently strong to be effective. Indeed other more striking moves were discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Ministers. Among them was a proposal for immediate resumption of staff talks authorized under the Anglo-French agreement which followed German remilitarization of the Rhineland in March, 1936.

Joint or parallel French and British démarches direct to Herr Hitler at Nuremberg this week end were also considered on the grounds that the Reichsführer is not being informed by his entourage of the seriousness with which the British Government views the situation.

Meanwhile, there is reason to believe that Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, still holds to the view that the British would not fight to help Czechoslovakia. Many persons who visit Downing Street daily, while sure he is wrong, have a strong feeling that the present Government has not finally decided what to do if the Sudetens reject the latest Czech compromise offer.

Indeed, midweek indignation at The Times' proposal for a plebiscite was mainly at the idea of its having been broached at such an inopportune moment. Until "recently several influential Ministers" held the view that the Sudetens should be ceded to Germany. They might still consider such solution preferable to war.

On the other hand the French, Russians, Czechs, and even the Poles, view the idea with alarm. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, is known to have warned the Czechs that they might lose Russian support if they make any more concessions.

The fact is that the plebiscite plan appeals to few—perhaps not even to the Germans, who are apt to think of Czechoslovakia as a convenient corridor through which German influence can reach the Ukraine and the Black Sea.

But if the Sudetens got a plebiscite why should not "splinter-German" minorities in Poland, Denmark, Alsace, Hungary, Italy, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Lithuania and even Russia.

Plan for New Czech State Equalizes All Nationalities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 10—With the Sudeten Party's agreement to resume negotiations with the Government today and publication of the latest Czech offer to Nationalities, efforts to pacify the critical situation here seem off to a new start.

The Sudetens have also expressed themselves satisfied with the settlement of the Mahrisch-Ostrau incident and this has had a temporarily palliative effect.

Czechoslovakia's state is to be based on the idea of absolute equality for its various Nationalities and the right of these Nationalities to take their part in the National and local Administrations which their percentage of population justifies.

The document proposes the establishment of proportionality in the various autonomous governing bodies and in appointments in every branch of public life.

Lengthy Task Ahead

Hints that at least 10 years will be required before state parity can be reached in the appointment of German officials is a reminder of the long and difficult negotiations ahead.

Details are few on the question of local autonomy, but it seems clear that the Government holds to the "gau" (German term for district) system, and dare not grant the full territorial autonomy demanded by Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten leader, at Karlsbad. This point, as far as can be seen at the moment, together with control of foreign policy, seem to be the only points on which Herr Henlein and the Government have not approximately met.

The new laws propose the establishment of equality for all languages in the State and go a long way toward removing the pinpricks of the last 20 years, when Germans who spoke no other language complained of all notices in public places being given only in Czech, or in Czech and French.

The proposed Government loan to the distressed Sudeten areas to relieve unemployment and in settlement of the school question should go some way toward providing a better atmosphere for the negotiations.

Parliament Must Act

The new laws, however, will have to be worked out with the cooperation of the nationalities and put before Parliament for its consent. The various commissions of inquiry, too, are all to be based on proportional representation electoral system and not on the leadership principle in force in National Socialist quarters. Without the acceptance of a democratic foundation of the state, therefore, on the part of all nationalities, the agreement is valueless.

The term minority rights, so often heard in the Versailles Treaty, has disappeared to make room for the rights of nationalities, and the Czechs, themselves struggling for self-government before the World War as part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, now have to learn a new interpretation of the term nationalities of the State as applied to themselves.

They seem hopeful at the moment that it can be done, but good will and patience all round are absolute essentials for the gradual design of what could become a pattern for a modern nationality state in Europe.

La Guardia Backs City Busses For Parochial School Pupils

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—The campaign under the leadership of Roman Catholics in New York State to get public funds for parochial schools had scored a minor victory here today following a vote by the Board of Estimate to appropriate $200,000 to the Department of Welfare for motorbus transportation during 1938 for children who live at a distance from their classrooms. The appeal to the Board of Estimate for the appropriation was based chiefly on the needs of physically disabled children for this form of transportation, and applies to pupils of both public and parochial schools in New York City.

The appropriation was made in the face of a ruling by the New York Court of Appeals, highest State tribunal, that municipal funds could not be used for the transportation of children, including those physically handicapped, to parochial schools. The motion to vote the money was supported by Mayor La Guardia, who had called a special meeting of the Board in his office.

"It doesn't cost any more to transport a child to one kind of school than to another kind," the Mayor declared. "It doesn't make any difference to us what kind of a school the child attends."

Free motorbus transportation for parochial school students, formerly administered by the Board of Education, was transferred to the Department of Welfare last month.

"I have directed the Commission of Welfare to assume responsibility for the transportation of school children," Mayor La Guardia said. "I have directed him to avail himself of any agency of the City Government or its personnel to aid and assist him in this new function."

It was not the first time the Mayor had flouted the Court of Appeals' decision, for on May 25, 1938, a day after the ruling was announced, Mr. La Guardia ordered the Board of Education to continue motorbus service for parochial school students. Although the Mayor promised he would assume responsibility for the Board's actions, the latter decided against rendering free transportation, and on Aug. 17 surrendered the motorbus service to the Department of Welfare.

U. S. Aids League's Film Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 10—Representatives of the United States are meeting here today with those of member nations of the League of Nations to make arrangements for the working of a convention signed at Geneva in October, 1933, intended to facilitate the international circulation of educational films.

New arrangements were made necessary by the abrupt closing in December, 1937, of the International Educational Cinematograph Institute at Rome, which had been entrusted with the routine necessary to carry out the terms of the convention. When the Italian Government resigned from the League, it also withdrew its support from the Institute, although the latter was only remotely connected with the League and was supported by such nonmembers of the League as the United States.

A British proposal has been made, and is likely to be approved by the conference, that the functions previously performed by the Institute at Rome shall be turned over to the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation at Paris which is sponsored by the League but largely supported by France. The British Government drew up a draft protocol to the convention embodying this proposal, which was circulated last summer to the governments concerned.

The convention for the circulation of educational films came into force on Jan. 15, 1934. It was intended to provide maximum circulation for those films made in all countries which have undoubted educational values. The convention stipulated that certificates should be issued to films receiving approval of the organ appointed for this purpose, which was the Institute at Rome. Films thus designated were entitled to exemptions of taxes and duties from the signatory countries.

The convention has been ratified or acceded to by 26 states, and six have signed it. Since the abrupt termination of the Cinematograph Institute at Rome, there has been no qualified organ to pass upon films and issue certificates.

California GOP Contest Is Close

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10 (AP)—More than 10 days after California's primary election, Ray L. Riley and Philip Bancroft still were contesting closely today for the Republican senatorial nomination with Mr. Bancroft holding a lead of 2,038 votes.

The unofficial tabulation from 12,353 of California's 12,438 precincts gave Mr. Riley, 286,167, and Mr. Bancroft, ultra-conservative farmer, 288,205. Unreported votes were largely from pro-Riley sections.

The eventual winner will face Sheridan Downey, Democratic nominee, in the November general election. The two Republican candidates have pledged each other support.

Gannett Declines Any Public Office

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 10—Frank E. Gannett, well-known New York publisher and opponent of the New Deal, will not accept nomination for any public office at the Republican State Convention in Saratoga Springs this month, Mr. Gannett announced here today. His rejection included the nomination for either Governor or United States Senator.

Mr. Gannett's announcement followed a conference with William S. Murray, Republican State Chairman, yesterday, who came here to learn whether the publisher would run for Governor or Senator if either nomination were offered to him.

Many persons had urged him to become a candidate for one of these offices, Mr. Gannett said in a statement issued to the press, but had not considered the matter seriously until now, when party leaders had expressed a wish that his name be on the state ticket. He appreciated the compliment, he added, "particularly in this year when the chances for a Republican victory in New York State are brighter than for many years."

U. S. Allots Money For Georgia Parks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The sum of $208,962 for improvement to three Federal recreational areas and two national monuments in Georgia under the management of the National Park Service has been approved in Washington.

For archaeological exploration and other work at Ocmulgee National Monument in Bibb County, $80,714 has been allocated. To survey and make a map of old Confederate forts near Savannah at the Fort Pulaski National Monument, $10,659 has been allotted.

To build trails, cabins, mark structures, and make other improvements at the Federal recreational areas in Georgia, the following allotments were made: for the Alexander H. Stephens recreational demonstration in Taliaferro County $39,923; for the Hard Labor Creek recreational area in Morgan County, $44,800; and for the Pine Mountain recreational area in Harris County, $32,866.

New Zealand Gets High Commissioner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—The appointment of Sir Harry Batterbee as British High Commissioner to New Zealand, involves the institution of a new office. For many years Great Britain has had a Trade Commissioner in the Dominion. The new appointment, according to Prime Minister Joseph Savage, brings the Dominion into line with South Africa, Canada, and Australia.

In a statement made in London on his appointment, Sir Harry said that the Governor-General, who at present represents the King and the British Government, would henceforth represent only the King. Prime Minister Savage said that the object is to make communications between the Governments more simple, enabling quick decisions.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Special Bargain Offer of

FAMOUS TULIPS

Due to an extra fine crop we can offer the very finest variety at lowest cost.
All the below mentioned beautiful and usually expensive sorts are now available to you here at

$4.95 per 100 bulbs delivered
$11.65 for 250

A Saving of Over 40% from the Usual Price

The Opportunity of a Lifetime to Secure a Tulip Garden of Ideal Beauty

LIST OF VARIETIES

City of Haarlem—Richest Crimson—Red.
King George V—Glowing Salmon—Scarlet.
Venus—Stately—Tallest, Purest Pink.
Persian Prince—Brilliant Orange, harmoniously blended with Lavender and Rose.
Golden Gleam—Finest Yellow.
Mount Carmel—Exquisite Rosy-Lavender.
Athena—Stately Rosy-Red blended with Apricot.
Cassandra—Brilliant Orange.
Themis—Dazzling Snow-White.
Chestnut—Deep Maroon—Red.

Price Per Box of 100 Bulbs, 10 of each, $4.95. 250 Bulbs, 25 of each, $11.65.

We solicit mail orders—prompt delivery guaranteed.
As bulbs sold are imported especially for Monitor readers an immediate reply is essential.

SCHENLEY GARDENS BETHAYRES, PENNA.
CHARLES VAN ZYVERDEN, Prop.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

HILL STORES
Birmingham's Favorite Food Stores
PIGGLY WIGGLY

Carry All Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

"A STORE NEAR YOU"

Fine Furniture
at Fair Prices

Also
INTERIOR DECORATING
at
Bromberg's
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Loveman's presents

A Brand New Color "Cinna"
in your favorite
Belle-Sharmeer Silk Hose

—a perfect complement to pastel Winter Woolens, stone blues, toast and yellow greens, and stunning with resort white. 3 lengths (proportioned).

3-thread Chiffons

1.00 pair

3 pairs for 2.85

LOVEMAN, JOSEPH & LOEB
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Wife of Railroad President Works on Car Designs Daily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—If you're a member of a family whose business is railroads, you may find, sooner or later, that there's some little chore having to do with trains, about which you can busy yourself constructively.

That is what Mrs. William Averell Harriman found out. Her husband is head of the Union Pacific Railroad. Somewhere or other there is a rumor that the summer of 1938 has been a singularly hot and sticky one in New York. Mrs. Harriman could have found luxurious refuge from the heat—or the humidity—but instead of that, attending strictly to the appointed business of what has been deftly called her "pale blond office" in East 57th Street, she has sat at her desk and worked out designs for the interior decoration of streamline cars on the railroad, in order to make them more comfortable for travelers who like to go speeding about the country at something in the neighborhood of 100 miles per hour.

Avoids Set Designs

"All I have been trying to do," she says seriously, "is to get away somehow from the old concept of what the inside of a train has to look like. A train, to my mind, doesn't 'have' to look like anything you've ever thought of before, in connection with trains. All the world is at hand to draw on for ideas. For instance, we've got a new train on the line, called 'Copper King.' I thought it would be nice to have the interior of 'Copper King' look like a nice, comfortable room at home. Of course in selecting materials to work with you are far more limited in choice than you are in the selection of an idea. Things have to be tough and durable in trains—no matter how lush a patronage you have. The wear and tear is simply terrific and, any way you look at it, a human container that is going to travel over hundreds of miles of roadbed every day is going to collect dirt and dust.

"Well, I thought green and copper, for colors, would be nice for 'Copper King.' Kelly green, because it is cool and easy on the eyes. So I got the chairs, sofas, and rugs in Kelly green, to go with the satin-finished copper walls and ceiling. Of course we couldn't have it open-and-shut like that. We had to have some contrast. So I had some chairs done in henna, with copper frames."

But all the cars on a deluxe train mustn't look like all the other cars. So Mrs. Harriman decided that another car should be done in shades of pinky beige. "The women would like that. It is a flattering color as a background, keeps them wanting to look nice themselves as they travel along."

Other Activities

Of course designing the interiors of streamline train cars isn't all Mrs. Harriman does. For seven years she's operated the Marie Harriman Art Galleries and it was in between chores that she designed the interiors of the house she and her husband repair to at Sun Valley, Idaho, for the winter sports.

Mrs. Harriman had a good example in keeping busy in her husband's mother, Mrs. E. H. Harriman who, despite her great wealth, came to her Fifth Avenue office every day by train from Arden, in the Ramapo Hills.

"The point of view has changed even since our mothers were young," the young Mrs. Harriman says. "Women now think they shouldn't fritter away their lives, even if, economically, they don't have to go out and earn their own absolute bread."

Mrs. Harriman has a daughter and a son, Nancy Whitney and Harry Whitney. "I want my daughter to choose her interests, but I do want her to be enthusiastic about something definite," Mrs. Harriman says. "And the boy too; well, I just want them both to grow up to do something worth while."

And Are There No Seas to Conquer?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

French Veto of Vote on War Disclosed From U. S. Files

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—The State Department has just disclosed how France rejected a German proposal, made in 1922, that European powers agree to take a popular vote before going to war.

The scheme would have operated for 30 years. Had it been adopted, it would be in effect during the present European crisis.

Although failure of the proposal was announced at the time, its details are contained in hitherto secret documents being published in the regular 15-year-old reports of the State Department.

Germany proposed that the United States initiate conversations about such an agreement. Under it, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Germany would promise Washington not to resort to war against each other without a plebiscite.

Charles E. Hughes, then Secretary of State, decided to submit the idea first to the French. He considered it unwise to approach other governments unless France treated the proposal seriously.

The formal French objection was that its Constitution gave to Parliament the duty of making war, and acceptance of the German proposal would require a constitutional change.

But Ambassador Jules J. Jusserand, carrying his instructions from Paris in hand, told Mr. Hughes that the Germans couldn't be relied upon, that if they wanted to make war they could easily get a vote to that effect, and that they were looking for revenge against the French.

Mr. Hughes argued that if a nation determined to set itself toward peace and not war, that would be helpful. Furthermore, he said, the world was war weary and the time was ripe to oppose war.

M. Jusserand resubmitted the proposal to Premier Poincaré of France, but the answer again was "no." The Premier contended that "with the hatred which they (the Germans) were instilling in the youth by instruction in their schools, they could easily provide for a plebiscite whenever they wanted it."

Du Ponts Give Aid To Liberty League

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Liberty League reported Sept. 9 that loans of $17,650 from Pierre S. and Irenee du Pont had financed its national headquarters for part of this year.

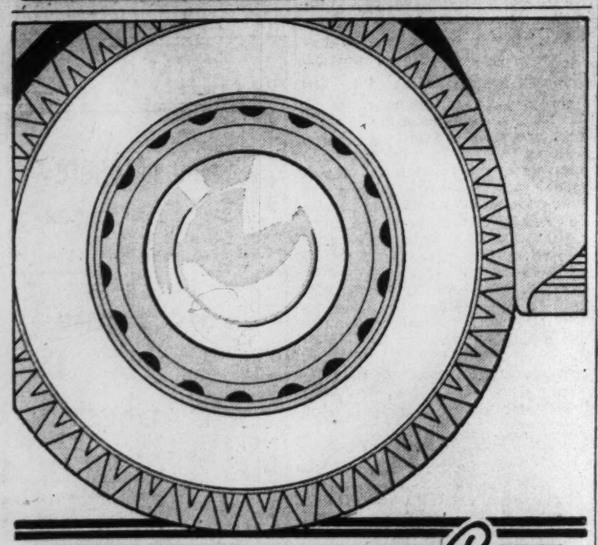
This information came to the Clerk of the House in a report on political organizations. Each du Pont made loans of $8,825. The League listed total contributions since Jan. 1 of $48,797 and expenditures of $48,292, with a balance of $628 on hand at the start of this month.

FLOWERS BY WIRE

sent anywhere —any time

Penn The Florist

124 Tremont Street Boston



On Your Car

It is important to have "good rubber" on your car before you start on any drive—be it down to the square for a bit of shopping, or across a continent on a holiday trip. Dealers in many dependable makes of tires advertise in The Christian Science Monitor.

PATRONIZE A MONITOR ADVERTISER

New York Utility Places Order For Giant Generator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 10—An order for the largest steam turbine-generator built for the electric utility industry since 1931 has been placed with General Electric by Alfred H. Schoelkopf, President of the Niagara Hudson Power Company, it was announced today.

Rated at 80,000 kilowatts or about 100,000 horsepower, the turbine-generator will be built by GE at its Schenectady plant. The equipment will be erected in the new steam electric station at Oswego, N. Y., construction of which will be started in the immediate future.

In announcing that the major contracts had been let and work already started on the initial equipment, Mr. Schoelkopf stated that "the construction of the Oswego plant at this time is intended as tangible evidence of our confidence that the industrial future of New York State will be such as to bring increased demands for our services in the years just ahead. By augmenting the other power generating sources of the system the new plant will be an important factor in continuing to provide abundant and low-cost power to the people of the section served by Niagara-Hudson companies."

Construction of the turbine-generator will take approximately 14 months. It will be slightly more than 53 feet long and will weigh in the neighborhood of 500 tons. It will receive steam at 1,250 pounds per square inch pressure and 900 degrees Fahrenheit. This temperature is hot enough to burn wood, almost hot enough to cause the metals of the turbine itself to glow and twice as hot as is required to melt tin.

The steam in accomplishing its work passes through the single-casing turbine in about 1-20th of a second, is reduced from 1,250 pound pressure to a vacuum of about 1-30th atmospheric pressure, and drops in temperature from 900 degrees to about 79.

Mexico Speedily Reforms Bandit

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Enrique Rodriguez, a Mexican bandit who until Sept. 9 was the bogeyman of four States, was free and reformed today.

He surrendered to Gov. Elpidio Perdomama near Cuernavaca, Morelos, and was brought to military authorities in Mexico City. They freed him from civil and military arrest and announced President Cardenas had authorized the action.

For Rodriguez, known as "El Tallerain"—The Noodle—had promised to devote himself to honest labors.

He said he started his career as a robber because he once was told the Governor of his State was ordering his arrest for not supporting the official's political campaign. He denied he ever assaulted anyone, but his band of several score or more, a considerable number of whom were granted freedom from arrest by the War Department, used to pillage ranches and towns in Morelos, Guerrero, Mexico and Puebla States.

Little Soil, Big Crop

About 3 per cent of the world's soil, that of the South, produces 60 per cent of the world's cotton.

Young Ship Builder

I can't think of a nicer place,
Nor one where I'd rather stop
And stay and stay and work and play,
Than Uncle's carpenter shop.

I like the rows of shining tools
And the lumber that smells of pine;
Some scraps of wood and a saw that's good,
He has given to me for mine.

He talks to me as we hammer away,
And cut and measure and rip,
And with lots of nails and some cloth for sails
I think I shall have a ship.

—May Frink Converse

Of All Things . . . !

Billboards Picketed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.—What was said to be the first instance in the United States of billboard picketing was had here over the week end when Rives Matthews, a newspaperman, and four friends donned sandwich signs and marched up and down in front of huge advertising displays in Albany River Road. "Unfair to Nature" and "Only God Can Make a View; Only Man Can Mar It," the signs they carried read.

The protest was aimed at billboards on both sides of the Hudson River which obstruct the view of the Pallisades, on the New Jersey shore, from Albany River Road.

Co-operating with Mr. Matthews in his anti-billboard crusade were Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Copp, of Hastings, and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. English, of Purchase.

Mislaid: Part of a Hill

MONTVILLE, N. J. (AP)—Mislaid: five acres of mountain land.

The Tax Collector's list of property held by the Township for back taxes included this item: "Dec. 30, 1936, Annie Mandeville Est., 5 A. mtn, land, cannot be found, $50.63."

Inquired Joseph Frederico, spokesman for the local Civic League:

"How can a tax assessor assess property he can't find?"

The Township Committee couldn't answer.

A Meal in Itself

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT VERNON, Wash. — A single potato that will feed a family is the result of the potato crop at a farm near Mount Vernon, Washington.

E. D. Dean, proprietor of the farm, presented the First National Bank with three of his potatoes, one of which tipped the scales at 2½ pounds, and the other two at two pounds each.

They are the White Rose variety, and Mr. Dean is harvesting 35 acres of them, although they are not all two pounders.

A Bacon Rinder

WASHINGTON (AP)—Life is getting simpler every Thursday—for that's the day the Patent Office goes into print with the nation's new inventions.

Among the new wrinkles were:

A mechanical bacon rinder, designed to aid the fussy folks who don't like rinds on their breakfast food. You can carry it around in your pocket if you want to.

A shirt which has suspenders hidden in the tail.

A Popular Course

PRINCESS ANNE, Md. (AP)—High school seniors of three Maryland counties on the Eastern Shore will do part of their classwork in automobiles this year—and get credit for it.

School officials announced the classes in driving and highway safety would be conducted for one hour each week. State policemen will be instructors, the credit—a driver's license.

Small Size, Big Producers

STILLWATER, Okla. (AP)—Midget cows are bringing not only midget feed bills, but increased milk production to an Oklahoma dairy farmer.

Otto Gray, who started experimenting with an undersized breed two years ago, reported today his pint-sized animals have surpassed other members of his herd in milk production although they consume only half as much feed.

One cow, he said, gives five gallons of milk daily. Another averaged 41 pounds of milk daily for 11 days, virtually to equal her own eight of 455 pounds.

Swaps His Way Around

FAIRMONT, Minn. (AP)—Long distance swapping is getting Chauncey L. Bryant around these United States.

Mr. Bryant, a rural mail carrier who came here a year ago from Kansas Sity on a job swap, is en route to Willsboro, N. Y.

This time he not only traded jobs but swapped houses and furniture with Vincent J. Klein, formerly of Pipestone, who was anxious to return to Minnesota.

It Really Is Warm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, W. Va.—It's really been hot here. To prove it, Julius Green exhibited an ear of popcorn, with several grains popped open, found in his garden.

New York Man Named To Wage-Hour Post

WASHINGTON (AP) — Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator, filled a second major post in his organization Sept. 7 by appointing Paul Sifton, former New York State Labor Department official, to be Deputy Administrator.

Previously, Mr. Andrews had chosen Arthur L. Fletcher, former North Carolina State Labor Commissioner, to be his assistant in charge of enforcement of the new Federal labor law.

The Administrator told newsmen that the regional set-up of his organization probably would be patterned after that of the Social Security Board.

Questioned concerning possible conflict between the Federal and state minimum wage laws, Mr. Andrews said there should be "almost no conflict."

J. Roosevelt Denies Minnesota Endorsement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—A letter signed "Jamie"—which James Roosevelt, the President's son, declares a forgery—has become a central feature of the turbulent three-party governors' race in Minnesota, and President Roosevelt may refer to it in connection with his visit to the Mayo Clinic, in Rochester, Minnesota, where his son is confined.

The letter purports to be written by James Roosevelt to A. J. Loram, Minneapolis court reporter, endorsing Thomas E. Gallagher, Democratic candidate for Governor, just as James Roosevelt endorsed Senator Claude Pepper (D) in Florida. Gov. Elmer Benson is seeking reelection on the Farmer-Labor Ticket, and Harold Stassen is the Republican nominee. The letter has created a sensation.

No sooner was the alleged letter published, than Governor Benson appeared at Hyde Park. Two years ago the New Deal withdrew Democratic candidates for various state offices thereby aiding the Farmer-Labor Ticket. Governor Benson may have hoped to cash in on Mr. Roosevelt's recent press conference statement that he would support a Liberal Republican rather than a Conservative Democrat. Or he may have expected a repudiation of the mysterious "Jamie" letter. What he got from Mr. Roosevelt nobody knows. Apparently Hyde Park correspondents were not aware of the letter at the time. Word just reached Washington of it through circulation of St. Paul and Minneapolis papers, and from here the whole purported endorsement looks like a hoax.

Governor Benson issued a statement outlining a farm program and commending Mr. Roosevelt's endorsement of liberals when he came away from Hyde Park, but Mr. Roosevelt himself kept silent. What he may say when he gets out to Minnesota, in view of the Democrats' use of the "Jamie" letter, is another matter.

St. Paul and Minneapolis papers of Sept. 6 published the letter as an endorsement.

Washington correspondents now wait for President Roosevelt's move. James Roosevelt has issued a quick, vigorous denial, declaring he never signed his name "Jamie," never refers to his father as "F. D. R.," and never knew Loram, who alleged he was his classmate at Manhattan College, 1913-1914.

Move for Poll Tax Repeal Is Backed by the President

ABOARD PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S TRAIN ENROUTE TO ROCHESTER, Minn., Sept. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt, speeding toward the bedside of his son, James, threw his influence today behind proposals to repeal state poll taxes.

The President arranged to arrive Sunday morning at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., where James, a White House secretary, will undergo an operation Monday. No stops were scheduled on the trip.

Talking with reporters at the "Summer White House" yesterday, the President said state poll taxes prevent a considerable percentage of the population from voting.

Previously, Mr. Roosevelt had written to Brooks Hays, Arkansas Democratic National Committeeman, to endorse a proposed constitutional amendment to abolish the Arkansas poll tax.

Mr. Roosevelt said state poll taxes apparently were an outgrowth of post-revolutionary voting requirements, which provided that citizens must own property before they could cast a ballot.

Many states have eliminated poll taxes in the last few decades, the President said. He commented that the poll levy had nothing to do with Negro voting, because that situation was a separate question.

The President said that in Virginia one-third of the White voting population is unable to vote because of the heavy poll tax.

(Eight states—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia—have poll taxes as prerequisites to voting. All except Virginia and Arkansas exempt elderly voters from payment. The taxes range from $1 to $3 per year.)

He placed voting taxes in the same category as a movement in New Jersey to prevent WPA workers from voting. This movement is known as the Women's Rebellion, Inc., he said.

The National Emergency Council called attention to the poll tax in its recent report on conditions in the South. An energetic campaign for repeal is being conducted by the National Get-Out-the-Vote Club, headed by Simon Michelet, attorney of Washington.

Many of the states have some sort of a poll tax, Mr. Michelet said, but payment is not a prerequisite to voting in general elections except in the eight Southern states. In some others, voting in municipal or other elections is limited to those who pay the tax.

Mr. Michelet said that the total vote in the states requiring the tax payment is far less, proportionately than in the others. Texas, he said, ranks fifth in population yet in 1936 it ranked tenth in the number of votes cast in the presidential election. Herbert Hoover carried Texas in 1928 by polling only 12 per cent of the potential electorate, he said, and in 1937 the State adopted a number of amendments to its Constitution with a vote of only 3.4 per cent of the citizens over 21 years of age.

N. Y. Report Denies Abuse of Parole

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Denial of reports that parole is being used repeatedly for offenders in New York State penal institutions is contained in a report issued by the Deparement of Correction here Sept. 8. It declares that although the public may be led to believe that hardened criminals are continually being released on parole, the facts deny this.

According to the report, 86.5 per cent of the persons now free on parole are beneficiaries of the system for the first time; that those on parole for the second time constitute only 10.1 per cent, and those on probation for the third time or more only 3.4 per cent.

The report stresses that keeping persons on parole is far cheaper than keeping them in an institution of correction. It places the cost of keeping the juvenile in an institution at 15 times as much as it would cost if he were on parole, while it finds it is 10 to 13 times as expensive in the case of an adult.

The average yearly cost for each juvenile in New York State in 1937 was placed at $4,869.55, while the cost for the delinquent on parole amounted to only $54.85.

The State spent $1,526,145.34 on parole in 1937, the report reveals, adding that the average number of persons on parole during that year was 27,823. The far greater majority of these were adults who had been convicted of misdemeanors, those convicted of felony, burglary, and grand larceny constituting a small minority.

Opening Sale at our new location

ORIENTAL RUGS at Great Savinngs

Kochian & Co

160 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON

Walk-Over SHOES

CAMISOLE CABANA

Romantic revival of scallop edging and dainty draw-strings. Makes sentimental trifles of your feet.

Luxuriously comfortable Cabana fit. Chianti wine suede.

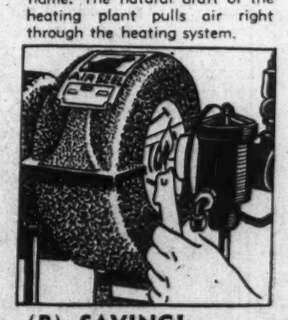
GEO. E. KEITH COMPANY, CAMPELLO, BROCKTON, MASS. DEALERS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

Save $50! Silent Glow "Air-Seel" Oil Burner

(A) WASTE!

The "open door" type of oil burner. Test it with a candle flame. The natural draft of the heating plant pulls air right through the heating system.



(B) SAVING!

"Close the door." By Silent Glow's patented "Air-Seel" cold air is kept out of the boiler. Candle test shows absence of draft.

SAVE IN EVERY WAY!

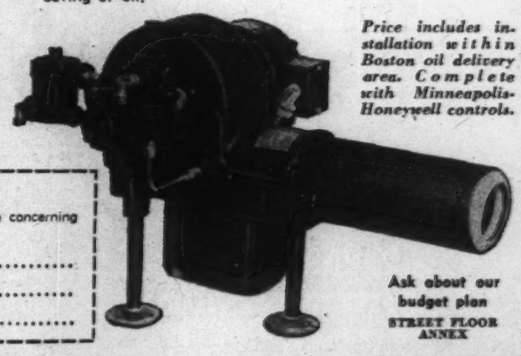
1. SAVE $50 in this sale.
2. SAVE on operation cost. The "Air-Seel" unit (guaranteed 5 years) is the most efficient oil burning mechanism we know.
3. SAVE on the price of oil. This year's oil contracts are nearly 15% lower!

$229.50

Usually $279.50

SALES MEAN JOBS NATIONAL BUSINESS CAMPAIGN

Sketch "A" shows the tremendous waste of heat when an oil burner of the ordinary type stops. Cold air is drawn through the heating plant, chilling the entire system as it passes. Sketch "B" shows how the "Air-Seel" burner seals the boiler against inrushing cold air when it stops. In addition to this, the "Air-Seel" rifled barrel lengthens the flame travel about 108%, thus allowing the boiler to absorb the heat generated—and resulting in a further saving of oil.



Price includes installation within Boston oil delivery area. Complete with Minneapolis-Honeywell controls.

Ask about our budget plan

STREET FLOOR ANNEX

Mail This Coupon

Jordan Marsh Company, Boston

Please send me further information concerning your sale of Silent Glow Oil Burners.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Canton Survives as War Unit But Is Losing Identity as City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of Canton in the present war—that of a junction between the short railway from Hong Kong's mainland port, Kowloon, and the big trunk line to Hankow, is unimpaired. As soon as a part of the tracks is hit by a Japanese bomb, efficient gangs of coolies get working, and within a few hours the damage is repaired. Nor have the Japanese succeeded, so far, in cutting off entirely the water and power supplies of the city.

Yet Canton, today, is completely paralyzed. Business is at a standstill. Out of a population of 1,250,000, no more than roughly 500,000 have remained, and the exodus continues in all directions. It is difficult to assess the actual cause of this flight from a city which still looks so surprisingly sound in spite of its afflictions.

Cause Seems to Be Economic

Fear does not seem to be the main reason, as far as the masses of the people are concerned. Their famous stoicism, coupled with stubborn perseverance can still be noticed wherever one goes, and even during actual air-raids at night as well as in daytime I have not noticed anything like panic.

Those hundreds of thousands of poor people who fled the city or who are now preparing to do so, seem to be motivated primarily by economic reasons. For there is almost no work for them to do; savings they do not have, prices are rising, and the natural reaction to all this is an attempt to get back to the villages from which their families came, in order to survive.

It cannot be denied that responsibility for the paralysis of all economic activities which have not directly to do with carrying on the war, lies mainly with the well-to-do classes. They were the first to leave. For weeks on end, even before the recent intensification of the Japanese air-raids, they packed up their valuables, closed and bolted their shops and houses, exchanged their money against Hong Kong dollars on the black market, driving down the value of the Chinese currency in the process, and took the river boats for the haven of the near-by British colony.

Even most of those men who had to stay behind because they are officials of some kind do not seem to have been able to withstand the temptation of sending away their families, not into the interior, but to Hong Kong, and thus to intensify the drain on the National currency and on Canton's economic position in particular.

Halts Means of Livelihood

All this seems not only to have robbed the majority of the people of their precarious means of livelihood, but also to have somewhat dampened their spirit of patriotism and their will of resistance against the Japanese. The old Chinese tendency of putting the welfare of the family before that of the state has been enhanced in the masses by those very circles whose superior education and whose much professed enthusiasm for the cause of China's national independence ought to have made them the active supporters of the city's morale. The patriotic letters these better-class refugees write to the Hong Kong newspapers, while they fill the expensive hotels, apartments, restaurants, and places of recreation in the Colony, are being sneered at in Canton.

Nor does it seem that the Government authorities are quite free from blame. Those of the Province of Kwangtung and of the Canton Municipality have obviously failed in many regards. They allowed, and still allow, not only women and children but able-bodied men to go wherever they like. They have not controlled the black exchange market so as to prevent the exodus of people and capital to comfortable Hong Kong in preference of the interior. During the 11 months of war and continual threat from Japanese bombers, they have done nothing to provide shelters and dug-outs for anybody but officials ("the city is too crowded to allow for such constructions"), and they have taken very few measures indeed to keep up the spirit of the man in the street in his futile search for safety and livelihood.

Another failure which has much to do with the growing tendency of indifference and apathy in a city which not by chance but by temperament had been the cradle of China's national revolution, is that of effectively suppressing espionage and treason within its gates. Martial law is only superficially enforced.

An Open Book to Japanese

As everybody is free to go to, and to come back from, Hong Kong, almost without any control, it is not surprising that the enemy should be so well informed about the shifting of local government quarters from one place to another and about other locations of interest to their raiders as well as developments in Canton generally. Treason is a more or less open activity in Canton which tends to discourage the hopes of those who stick to the guns.

It is not easy for the outsider to decide whether the National Government has to be blamed for the paralysis and the lack of real war atmosphere in the hard-suffering city of Canton. But it is a fact that the popular view is more and more turning toward such a view. Was it really impossible for Chiang Kai-shek to spare a number of airplanes and a greater quantity of anti-air guns for Canton? Did not the National Government underestimate the dangers which were threatening China's largest remaining city and her only open gate to the outside world

Canton and Kwangtung Province are not yet beyond hope. But it will require a supreme effort on the part of China itself, and a firm stand of the Western powers who ought to be vitally interested in the survival of at least part of independent China and especially in keeping open the door to the rich South and Southwest of China, if the fate of the country is not to be sealed by the complete demoralization and the eventual loss to the Japanese of this last stronghold of potential national rehabilitation.

ATLANTA, GA.

Whitman's Laundry

"Beats the Dutch"

Announcing Our New

Zoric Garment Cleaning System

- Odorless quality cleaning
- No shrinking or fading

Call JAckson 0414

ATLANTA, GA.

HEADQUARTERS *for* **COLLEGE CLOTHES**

Junior-Deb Shop

Second Floor

Regensteins Peachtree Store Atlanta

ATLANTA, GA.

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES

Arrow Shirts — Stetson Hats

ZACHRY

87 PEACHTREE N. E.

S & W CAFETERIAS

WASHINGTON ATLANTA
CHARLOTTE ASHEVILLE
KNOXVILLE CHATTANOOGA
RALEIGH ROANOKE

Over 6 Million Meals Served Yearly

Specialty Sports Shop

the beautiful in Blouses

Rich's

ATLANTA

MIAMI, FLORIDA

Burdine's

Creators of

Sunshine Fashions

America's Smartest Resort Wear

1867 — 1938

Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family

Cohen Brothers

Block of Duval, Laura, Hogan and Church Streets

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

A SERVICE TO MIAMI Residents and Visitors

When your shopping, school or travel problems are not solved by advertisements in current issues of The Christian Science Monitor

Call MIAMI 3-2445

9 a. m. - 5 p. m. daily except Saturday

An answer can doubtless be supplied by our index of advertisers in all lines of business represented in the Monitor.

The Christian Science Monitor 1200 Ingraham Building Miami, Florida

A Lot of Feathers in His Cap

Harlin Smith, Sacramento Union

Honored by California Indians

Frank Killam, chief of the Bureau of California State Buildings and Grounds, has more than one feather in his cap. In fact, he has a whole headdress of feathers, bestowed upon him by Cherokee and Mywok Indians who recently made him chief of California Indians. His Indian name is Chief Ichiman, meaning "Big Man." And who wouldn't feel big in such an imposing bit of regalia?

Radio Newspaper: Effect on Traditional Press

(Continued from Page 1)

mission is being partially financed by one of the biggest publishers in the United States.

The evidence thus indicates that some of the newspapers are determined to be in on the ground floor. They are not meeting possible competition from this new source by name calling. They are acquiring a lien on their competitor.

Prior to the beginning of this year, the radio newspaper was mainly in the laboratory stage, but development has progressed so fast that by this fall the Federal Communications Commission will probably have licensed a dozen stations for experimental purposes.

Commercial uses will depend upon public reaction. Indeed, engineers for RCA said this was the crucial question for the moment. If the public likes the radio newspaper, the details of perfecting the sending and receiving apparatus, speeding it up, increasing the size of the paper and improving the synchronization from one power system to the other will follow inevitably, these engineers said.

At Least 50 Homes

The Communications Commission requires that a radio station receiving a permit for radio newspaper experimentation shall install the equipment in at least 50 homes. That the Commission is taking the potentialities of this invention seriously is evidenced by the fact that during certain hours of the day these stations will be permitted to broadcast written news on their regular, or standard, frequencies.

The reactions in the journalistic world are basically threefold:

1. There are those who believe it will destroy the press as it is today.

2. There are those who believe it will not be a practical or effective competitor for many years, and that the press will meet the competition when it comes by certain moderate readjustments in the technique and in the editing and writing of the news.

3. There are, finally, those who neither overstate the importance of the radio facsimile today nor underestimate its possibilities for the future. This group proposes that the newspapers shall be ready to take over the radio newspaper if it becomes as efficient as some of its advocates predict.

Herbert Moore, speaking for the Transradio Press Service, predicted that the radio newspaper would put many of today's newspapers out of business, but that ultimately the press would rise from the wreckage, provided it capitalized the new technique. He foresaw a period of costly battle and failures under the impact of the new competition. But Mr. Moore is of the third category, for he declared that "after the final battle is fought, the press of tomorrow will carry on its dissemination of news by harnessing the vast powers of radio itself."

An editor of one of the most eminent papers in the United States took a somewhat similar position, declaring that when the radio became a fit medium for the transmission of the news, the press of the nation would take it over and be better for the change. He said:

Mainly Over Air

"It may well be that in 10 years the world will get its news mainly over the air. The newspaper delivered morning and night at the doors of the nation and trundled over the streets in trucks may well become a thing of the past. But it will merely mean, if this comes to pass, that once again the technique for delivering the newspaper has changed. The newspaper will still exist. But just as the newspaper was once delivered by the horse and delivery wagon, and then by fast automobile trucks, tomorrow it may be delivered by radio waves.

"The newspaper will never be supplanted by anything less than the newspaper. The people read a newspaper not merely to get bulletins and flashes, but because they want the personality that is the newspaper—its editing, its arrangements, its policies, its art, its comment and its columnists. Until the the radio can put out such a paper, with the stamp of personality, on the air, it has no product that will take the place of a newspaper. When the radio can put such a product into the homes, it will be a newspaper, and the newspaper will deliver it."

At the present moment the radio newspaper is still in a pioneering state. In the main, there are limitations on the distance the radio facsimile can be effectively transmitted, although Fred C. Ehlert, of the Finch Corporation, declared the system perfected by his concern could send from one power system to another. The present speed of the various systems in the field permits one side of an ordinary newspaper sheet to be reproduced in about an hour and a half.

Few of the systems cut and fold the paper. Small newspapers are being transmitted in the laboratories, however. Furthermore, the contents are limited so far basically to bulletins and sketchy accounts of the news. The cost of the sets and the paper are also factors at this stage.

Meet Public Demand

However, most of the engineers insisted that these mechanical limitations would be overcome, as they were in radio, if the public demand is assured.

Charles Y. Young, RCA engineer, who developed that corporation's system, symbolized the cautious and conservative approach characteristic of his company. He refused to make any extravagant claims for the future, and freely granted that the radio newspaper in its present stage is not a threat to the existing press. After 10 years of laboratory experimentation, however, RCA has entered the production stage, he said. The fall is expected to provide the critical mandate of the public, either to discard the project as another unwanted offspring of the laboratory or to go ahead with it as a great, new commodity with vast market possibilities and unknown implications for the press.

Fred Ehlert, of the Finch Corporation, was less conservative in his outlook, his more enthusiastic expectations based in large measure on his expressed conviction that the Finch system possesses certain improvements in speed, price and sending distance that make it the most advanced in the field and which justify immediate commercial application of the device.

Arthur Robb, editor of Editor and Publisher, was inclined to stress the deficiencies in radio facsimile at its present stage of development.

"The machine," he said, "would probably cost a householder about $100. The paper would be an additional expense, and all the investor would get would be a small newspaper, transmitted so slowly that only bulletin types of news would be feasible. It will be much simpler for many years to pay two or three cents a day for a newspaper which will supply all the news in detail and which will be conveniently set forth and ably edited."

Mr. Robb admitted that if the radio newspaper succeeded in fulfilling its promises, it may be necessary for the press to make certain adjustments in editing and in the substance of the news. For instance, he said, the regular newspaper may find it profitable to tend more toward interpretative news and the furnishing of background and great masses of details, while the radio newspaper concentrates on the flashes and bulletins. Such an adjustment would place the radio facsimile in the position of a supplement to the press, even whetting the appetite of the public for the more extensive news the regular press might furnish.

Radio Advertising

The radio facsimile constitutes a threat to the newspaper in the field of advertising, many authorities declared. The original radio broadcast was, perhaps, more of an encroachment upon newspaper advertising than upon its circulation. Similarly the projected radio newspaper was seen to have the same effect, since the advertisement sent over the radio facsimile machine would be visible and permanent, whereas on a merely audible radio program the advertisement could not be seen and moreover it was highly transient. Mr. Robb declared that the development of the radio facsimile may, therefore, hasten the trend already apparent whereby the newspapers will seek a greater proportion of their revenue from circulation.

If the predictions of Mr. Moore and W. G. H. Finch, head of Finch, Inc., are correct and radio facsimile does actually drive out the physical delivery of the newspaper, it will be because the American public wants the dissemination of news geared to a still faster pace.

There are approximately four basic systems for the transmission of the radio newspaper in operation today. The two most conspicuously met by this correspondent were those of RCA and the Finch Telecommunications Laboratories.

The Finch concern has been widely written of as a characteristic, small independent enterprise headed by progressive and energetic men, whose forward-looking efforts are hampered by big competitors which proceed at a more conservative pace.

At all events, it was obvious that several promoters were proceeding toward the production and sale of radio facsimile. Whatever the industrial politics may be, most competent authorities expressed the view that the public will ultimately have the radio newspaper if it wants it, and that the press, as now constituted, will sooner or later make the necessary adjustments to protect its own interests. The evidence seems to point to the probability that the press will make the adjustment sooner, at least, than it did in its first encounter with the radio.

Wisconsin Thanks a Glacier

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Wisconsin is to have a park on which work was begun several hundreds of thousands of years ago. The first workman was the huge Labrador ice sheet that came slithering down across the Middle West, melting a little as it moved, pushing up hills and digging out lakes.

One finger of this glacier moved south and east and is called by students of geology the Lake Michigan Lobe. The other, called the Green Bay Lobe, turned off to explore the west, gouged out what is now Green Bay and jogged along over the area in southeastern Wisconsin known as the Kettle Moraine. Earth and rocks were pulverized into "glacial flour" and squeezed into high ridges. Great hummocks of ice were buried in the sand and gravel. When these hummocks melted they left potholes and kettles, many of which are now lakes.

It is in this Kettle Moraine region that the State has set out to complete the building of a park that eventually will be close to 85 miles long. The Legislature at its last session authorized expenditure of $75,000 annually on the project by the State Conservation Department. The great forest-park, varying in width from two to ten miles, will meander, parallel with Lake Michigan and from 20 to 30 miles from it, from Sheboygan to Walworth. The southern end will bend slightly westward. When completed the park will run along within 20 miles of Milwaukee, with the lower end within 75 miles of Chicago and its millions of people.

The work at first, taking it up where the ice sheet left off, will be to define the legal boundaries of the state-owned area and the acquisition of the necessary land to form a continuous strip. Where private development prevents the park itself from going straight through, links will be arranged so that there will be an unbroken trail for hiking and riding.

Fred L. Holmes, in his book "Alluring Wisconsin," quotes Charles D. Stewart, a resident of the region, as saying that, "There is one place in Scotland that compares with it, and that is all."

Hong Kong Census Tops Million Mark

By the Associated Press

Hong Kong

Hong Kong's permanent population has passed the 1,000,000 mark for the first time. Official figures give the total as 1,028,619, of whom 23,096 are non-Chinese. In addition there are refugees estimated to number between 250,000 and 500,000.

Hines Defense Centers Attack On Wire Tapping

(Continued from Page 1)

according to him, the ink flowed from the "e" into the "j," thus establishing "j" as the first letter written. Mr. Haring stuck to his version that these three splotches of ink resulted from "rhythmic pressures" characteristic of the person who wrote "J. Hines."

Prosecution's Contention

The prosecution has admitted that the signature is not in the handwriting of Mr. Hines, but it does contend that the indorsement was made for Mr. Hines; that Mr. Hines got the $500 denominated by the check, and that the signature was written in its proper order on the back.

Mr. Haring also presented testimony that assailed the State's wire-tapping evidence.

Julius Salke, a detective in the employ of the Treasury Department, had sworn that he took down telephone conversations overheard on Davis's wire, one of which was between Davis and a man named "Jim." Mr. Haring had examined the paper upon which Mr. Salke had testified he copied down the conversation and declared it could not have been written while the Detective was listening. He said that matter written under those circumstances would show great haste; that the letters would degenerate into illegibility; that the structure of the writing would tilt toward the right and that the punctuation would be faulty. He testified that the document introduced by the state had none of these characteristics; that the words were all legible; that the punctuation was virtually perfect; that the writing structure actually leaned backward to the left, and that there were other peculiarities that would indicate the document had been written in a leisurely manner totally at odds with the demands imposed upon one hastily scribbling down a telephone conversation.

Dewey Cross-Examines

Mr. Dewey, in his attack upon this part of Mr. Haring's testimony, elicited merely the facts that the handwriting expert had never before examined a memorandum of this sort written by a Federal Agent and that there had been a pause in the telephone conversation while the "boss" was called to the phone.

By centering attack first upon the tangible and documentary evidence adduced by the State, the defense indicated that its case would depend largely upon the demolition of such testimony at the outset and a subsequent attack upon the remainder of the State's case as hearsay, conspiracy among perjured witnesses and as a fabric of mistaken identity upon the part of the unimpeachable witnesses who had testified.

Dewey's Political Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Sept. 10—Joseph A. McQuinnies, veteran Republican leader of Chautauqua County and Former Speaker of the Assembly, sees Thomas E. Dewey, New York County District Attorney, as his Party's next candidate for Governor if the trial of James J. Hines, Tammany District Leader in Manhattan, results favorably for the prosecution.

"Mr. Dewey's whole political future is dependent upon the outcome of the Hines case," Mr. McGuinnies said when asked for comment on the political situation. "His availability as a gubernatorial candidate has been built upon what he has thus far accomplished as prosecutor in New York City. His ability as an executive is not tried."

Mr. McGuinnies said that should the gubernatorial nomination go to Mr. Dewey, upstate New York would give him its full support.

Margiotti Accuses Earle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 10—A charge by Charles J. Margiotti, former State Attorney General, that Gov. George H. Earle had sought to "soft-pedal" an investigation of Matthew H. McCloskey, wealthy Philadelphia contractor, had today been written into the record of the Legislative Investigating Committee's inquiry into the action of the Earle Administration.

Appearing before the Committee late yesterday, Mr. Margiotti, testified that he, while Attorney General had sought to investigate Mr. McCloskey's $10,000,000 state building contracts and to inquire into the charges by Mayor S. Davis Wilson, of Philadelphia, that Governor Earle had borrowed $30,000 from Mr. McCloskey.

Tells of Talk With Earle

The one-time Attorney General said he had asked Governor Earle to direct an investigation of the "serious" charges by the Philadelphia Mayor, but got no reply.

"I saw Governor Earle in Philadelphia after I started the McCloskey investigation and he criticized me," Mr. Margiotti added. "He said I had no right to investigate without his approval."

Governor Earle later cautioned him, Mr. Margiotti added, that so long as he had started the investigation, he should "be fair to McCloskey."

It will be recalled that Mr. Margiotti was the author of most of the charges against Governor Earle and members of his Administration and Mr. McCloskey, and his appearance before the Investigating Committee in answer to subpoena was expected to produce sensational disclosures.

Instead of producing the evidence on which Mr. Margiotti based his charges and which an expectant audience eagerly looked for, the proceedings were marked by frequent clashes between Herbert Cohen, Chairman of the Committee, and the witness.

Clashes Mark Inquiry

"We'll run another primary campaign so you can make speeches," Mr. Cohen told Mr. Margiotti during one of these clashes, obviously referring to Mr. Margiotti's addresses during the last primary campaign out of which came these charges against Governor Earle and his administration.

Mr. Margiotti offered the Committee an oral report he had received after an investigation of material in the new State Finance Building being constructed by Mr. McCloskey, but it was not accepted. He told the Committee he had received copies of the contracts for the Finance Building, and that they had been turned over to a Pittsburgh engineering firm employed to make a test of materials that went into the building. Later, he added, these contracts were placed in the hands of Carl B. Shelley, District Attorney of Dauphin County.

Mr. Margiotti was the second witness to appear before the Committee, Mr. Shelley having preceded him. Both entered the room with heavy guards. It was said they had received anonymous letters and telephone calls threatening them with bodily harm.

Bell — ZUERICH

Führendes Haus für erstklassige Frisch Fleisch, Rauch Fleisch- und Wurstwaren.

Fornor grosses Assortiment in

Fleisch- und Wurst-Konserven.

Prompter Versand in der ganzen Schweiz.

First class fresh and tinned meat and sausages.

Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

these delegates were from the Americas. The race theory reaches out to embrace all Germans—wherever located—within Greater Germany. If the areas in which they live abroad remain outside Germany's political control, their hearts are still to beat, and their hands to work, for the Reich.

In Santiago beneath the ski slopes of the central Andes, youths fired with Nazi zeal took a leading part in an abortive revolt. On Monday, students and others linked in a hodge-podge of Rightists and Leftists seized the University of Chile and a 10-story building belonging to the Bureau of Workers' Insurance. Federal police dislodged them after a four-hour siege.

Gen. Carlos Ibanez, former President running again in elections set for Oct. 25, was taken into custody, since the revolters were among his supporters. But the Nazi, or Nacista, leader, cleared General Ibanez. His name is Jorge Gonzalez von Maree. He took full responsibility. Months ago, while President Alessandri was opening Congress on May 21, Señor Gonzalez fired a wild pistol shot. He is a Deputy, elected with the largest vote in Santiago as a Nazi. Already under a jail sentence of one and a half years for the earlier outbreak, he now faces trial for this week's revolt.

The Chilean Senate granted extraordinary powers to the Government for 20 days to deal with the Nacista disorder. At least 62 persons were killed, many of them students.

Across the Andes from Chile, Argentina's newspaper La Prensa reproduces an article from the Berliner Tageblatt showing that German penetration of Argentina goes on apace. Among 236,755 persons of German or German-Argentine stock, 43,826 are listed as Nazis. In the past year, Nazi groups have increased from 85 to 102. There are 13 new German societies, bringing the total to 301.

At Andover, N. J., the German-American Bund puts forth a nine-point program for the United States. Only Gentiles would be permitted to hold office. Known Communists would be prosecuted for "high treason."

Washington meanwhile orders all alien propagandists to register with the Secretary of State.

Mexico and Labor

The Mexican Government Petroleum Administration completes its first direct barter sale of confiscated oil to Germany, while the Mexican Supreme Court rules that 17 British and American oil firms must pay $28,000,000 in "discharge wages" to former workers. Properties of the foreign oil firms were expropriated on March 18.

In Germany, the Frankfurter Zeitung, commenting on the oil situation, sees an acute crisis for America's Good Neighbor Policy with Mexico. The Mexican note rejecting Secretary Hull's latest demand for payment was made public at Washington last Sunday.

Latin American labor delegates, meeting in Mexico City, form a group to combat fascism and war. It will also fight for the right of Latin American labor to organize, strike, and bargain collectively where these rights are limited or denied. Representing 13 countries, the group voted to affiliate with the International Federation of Trade Unions. John L. Lewis, CIO chieftain, attended.

The Wandering Jew

Italy excludes Jews from State-recognized schools, universities, and "all academies, institutes and associations of science, arts, and letters."

Secretary Hull seeks to obtain through the Permanent Refugee Committee in London a regular quota basis for Jews leaving Germany.

In Russia, the Society for Jewish Farm Settlement, financed by American Jews to help their fellows readjust themselves in the Soviet system, is completing its work.

Purge Nears End

Pat McCarran, Nevada Democratic Senator, who has stood out against some of President Roosevelt's measures, decisively downed two 100-per cent New Dealers in the party primary. Yet Senator McCarran was not on the purge list, and the issues were chiefly local.

For actual purging, the list narrows down to three—Tydings of Maryland, George of Georgia, and O'Connor of New York.

The President personally carried the drive for a permanently liberal Democratic Party into Maryland over Labor Day. In a caravan of sleek limousines, the presidential party brought forth this reaction from one small-town mayor: The mayor refused to greet Mr. Roosevelt, since he was coming "as a politician, not as President." But on the whole, Maryland was cordial.

Quick re-Views

Federal inquiry clears Mayor Hague of Jersey City of free speech violation charges brought by Norman Thomas.

Thomas E. Dewey rests case against James J. Hines, Tammany District Leader. Justice Pecora continues case after doubting its validity.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands celebrates 40 years on throne.

U. S. Davis Cup Team wins from Australians, 3-2, retaining trophy.

G-Men and Civil Service: Page 1.

Light on Hunchun Treaty: Page 2.

Canton under bombardment: Page 1.

Police Cleared

RIDGEFIELD, Conn., Sept. 9 (AP)—State Police Commissioner Anthony J. Sunderland said yesterday he had investigated and found without basis a complaint by District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, of New York County, that Connecticut State troopers had aided the defense in the trial of James J. Hines, Tammany leader.

The New York District Attorney, prosecuting Mr. Hines on charges he conspired to give "political protection" to the policy racket controlled by the late "Dutch" Schultz, complained to Gov. Wilbur L. Cross that State police were active in behalf of the Hines defense in checking up on Fairfield County witnesses.

The Governor asked Colonel Sunderland to make an investigation.

"I have investigated the matter fully," said the Commissioner at the Ridgefield barracks today, "and I am satisfied that none of our men aided the defense or intimidated witnesses. I have reported this to Governor Cross."

PARIS, FRANCE

MAPPIN & WEBB

BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF GIFTS

1, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS

MELBOURNE

BOND'S

Millinery and Neckwear

PHONE CENT. 5998

Cor. Howey Place and Lt. Collins Street

MELBOURNE, AUST.

If you are building a seaside Bungalow

Send Out for a HANSFORD HOMES Catalogue of designs

HANSFORD & HANSFORD LTD

P. O. BOX 974, DURBAN

Answers to Crossword Puzzle

L	A	V	E	R						
O		I	T	E	M					
R	A	N	A			A	S			
I	R	E		T	I	N				
S	T		P	O	N	E				
	D	O	O	R		E				
		N	I	T	E	R				

Relief Cost: How Long Can U. S. Stand It?

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—With almost 21,000,000 Americans getting public relief today and the cost soaring to unprecedented heights, the question again rises whether the Nation can afford it.

A level-headed debate on this question has recently taken place between WPA officials and certain experts of the Governmental Research Association, chiefly Carl P. Herbert, Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research of St. Paul, Carter W. Atkins, of the St. Louis Governmental Research Institute, and Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association.

It was Mr. Herbert who warned the Senate Committee on Unemployment and Relief last spring that relief costs as they have developed since 1933 are "utterly beyond the revenue-raising abilities of the cities." He reminded the Senators that the country is, after all, only a great group of communities, and can only get its money from the people in these communities.

"If the people in these particular communities cannot afford it, then the question may be seriously raised—can the country as a whole afford it?" Mr. Herbert declared.

Favor Matching Policy

He proposed as "ideal" a pay-as-you-go system in which local communities would assume responsibility for financing and administering relief under reasonable minimum standards. To immediately emphasize local responsibility for relief he urged that allocation of federal funds to state and local units be made hereafter on a strictly matching basis, with local participation sufficiently large to provide "an emphatic interest in economy."

But the planners at WPA, it seems, have no such fears as Mr. Herbert. They do not worry with him that the present method of financing relief largely by borrowing is "certain to produce calamitous financial repercussions in our American cities at no remote future."

This week Nels Anderson, director of WPA's Division of Labor Relations, carried their views to Mr. Herbert's associates at the annual conference of the Governmental Research Association at Princeton, N. J. For one thing, Mr. Anderson told the municipal government experts he wasn't interested in the cost of relief. He is interested primarily "in people."

Another thing—he said he didn't mind if cities do have to begin to look for other sources of revenue than the traditional real estate tax. "This," he frankly stated, "is a fight between limited local taxation and the more equitable Federal taxation; a fight between taxing the bread of the poor or taxing the gains of the rich." WPA officials from Harry Hopkins on down believe in "soaking the rich."

Cites Case in Point

Explaining what he means when he says that under local responsibility, "the poor would take care of the poor and the rich would be relieved," Mr. Anderson tells the story a Mississippi man who got a job with a Fisher Body plant in Louisiana. After a few months he was laid off because of a strike in Detroit. The lay-off order came from New York. Residence requirements and lack of local relief resources made it impossible for him to get aid from the State, so he finally got a Federal WPA job.

"Mr. Herbert and his associates would meet this problem by local taxation," says Mr. Anderson. "How, would Louisiana tax locally any part of a corporation's wealth which operates within the State but which resides elsewhere?"

The scheme of matching Federal funds with local is vetoed by WPA officials as a penalty to poor people living in poor States. The matching plan is used by Social Security Board. Consequently, the needy aged in Mississippi get only $4.79 cents a month, while those in California get $32.33—according to latest social security figures. WPA officials do not approve of such discrimination.

Turning back more responsibility for relief to local communities is proposed every time a relief appropriation measure comes before Congress for debate. Support for the change has gradually increased. Proposals similar to Mr. Herbert's have been made by Charles P. Taft, as head of the National Community Chest Organization, by the United States Chamber of Commerce by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, by Senator William H. King (D) of Utah, by Former Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas and by Former President Hoover.

But no more dispassionate and thorough canvass of the issue has been forthcoming than the debate engaged in by Mr. Herbert and Mr. Anderson.

League Resort to Sanctions Weighed as War Preventive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 10—The Council of the League of Nations is meeting here yesterday in an atmosphere of suspense, with its attention focused—like that of the rest of the world—upon events in Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Just as several Foreign Ministers who planned to attend the Council meetings have postponed their arrival until the Assembly meets next week, so several important discussions scheduled for the Council likewise have been postponed. Everything awaits the outcome of events in Prague and Nuremberg.

While the coincidence of the League sessions with its new crisis in Central Europe somewhat interferes with the League's routine, the conduct of private discussions which began yesterday among the delegations already in Geneva revealed a general feeling that the "mobilization" here of important representatives of the League members may well prove useful.

Revival of League Power?

Many observers believe that further aggression in Central Europe will revive the League's latent coercive power under the United force of Britain, France, and Russia.

The Council President, William J. Jordan of New Zealand, is a lusty supporter of the League as an instrument in world politics. Chided once for a particularly blunt comment, Mr. Jordan expressed himself a firm believer in directness—"I believe that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points," he told Anthony Eden, Former British Foreign Secretary.

Leland Harrison, United States Minister to Switzerland, planned to be here at the time of the Council and Assembly sessions and may attend some of the meetings as an observer, since the United States is not a member of the League.

Meanwhile events outside Europe figure largely in the agenda of this 102d session of the Council and subsequent meetings of the Assembly.

China has announced its intention to invoke Article XVII of the League Covenant, demanding at least economic sanctions against Japan and further financial assistance for itself. The League's response to this appeal—like all other proposals before the League—depends upon the course of events next week in Central Europe.

Report on Mandates

The complicated affairs of the Near East will be submitted to the Council's attention in the report of the League's Commission on Mandates. Of especial interest at this time are the affairs in the British mandated territory of Palestine, in the French mandate in Syria and in the Sanjak of Alexandretta. The reports made here by the mandatory powers may help to clarify their attitude, in the light of recent events. The situation in Palestine, especially, has become much more difficult since the last session of the Council in May.

It is possible that some members of the Council may comment adversely upon the Franco-Turkish settlement of the dispute concerning administration in the Sanjak of Alexandretta. The Turkish Government refused to accept the arrangements for elections in Alexandretta made by an impartial League commission, and the commission was forced to retire.

The French Government made an independent settlement with the Turkish Government, but several questions remain. Among them is what shall now be done to safeguard the lives and property of Armenian refugees settled in the Sanjak of Alexandretta under League auspices. Armenians have good reason, from past experiences, to doubt the benevolence of Turkish administration, and the League in this instance appears to have a special responsibility in relation to the Armenian settlement.

Appeal From China

The announcement that China would seek to invoke Article XVII of the Covenant to obtain financial and economic punitive measures against Japan was made prior to the Council session by Dr. Hu Chit-sai, China's delegate to the League of Nations.

Another Far Eastern question comes before the League in connection with the report of its Opium Advisory Committee. It is reliably reported that the Chinese representative intends to ask the League to note the political implications of Japanese military control and direction of traffic in narcotics in Manchuria, North China, Shanghai, and other parts of China under Japanese occupation. The League committee, in its report, submitted evidence that Japanese military officers are concerned in the traffic in opium and heroin, and that such traffic has become much greater in districts of China under Japanese military rule.

The Chinese delegate to the League, it is understood, will charge that the Japanese military are using traffic in narcotic drugs as a political and strategic weapon, used not only to break down Chinese morale in occupied districts, but also to bribe Chinese politicians to betray their own country and people and serve under Japanese invaders.

Large Profits in Opium

The Chinese representative has prepared material showing that the Japanese military, in several occupied districts, have presented monopolies for the sale of narcotic drugs to Chinese officials who agreed to set up so-called Chinese governments subject to Japanese military control. Evidence will be offered showing that Japanese warships as well as Japanese cargo ships have brought large quantities of opium from Persia to China for the use of opium monopolies in districts occupied by the Japanese.

This traffic, it will be stated, has resulted in large profits not only for the corrupt Chinese officials working with the Japanese army, but also for the Japanese Army itself. The profits in this traffic are thus being used, it will be declared, to help finance the Japanese invasion of China. The Chinese representative will suggest that the League should note that this situation gives a new and ominous political meaning to the traffic in narcotic drugs in Chinese districts occupied by the Japanese Army.

Radio: Foe of Criminals

By Pacificus

It would be a discouraging experience for a criminal, or potential criminal, to read V. A. Leonard's recent book on "Police Communication Systems" (Berkeley, University of California Press. $5). He would be dismayed and might be led to mend his ways, if he could get this glimpse of the ingenious ways that are being devised to get policemen to the scene of a crime "in a jiffy." He could hardly come to any other conclusion than that radio communication with cruising police cars from a central station, or from other cars, is cutting down his chances of a get-away to next to nothing. The margin of opportunity for escape is being reduced in many places, and from month to month.

* * *

West Contributes

The West is making a remarkable contribution to this phase of solving the crime problem. The author of this book is head of the police communications system of Fort Worth, Texas, and formerly a member of the Berkeley, Calif., force. He acknowledges his obligations to August Vollmer, former Chief of Police of Berkeley and later Professor of Police Administration in the University of California.

Many striking illustrations of progress in the field of police communications are taken from cities of the West. These cities do not lag behind the big metropolitan centers of the East, and they frequently have pioneered the way in new devices which later have gained general acceptance. It was a private night watchman in Los Angeles, for example, who devised one of the first light signals for expediting patrol operations.

* * *

Landmarks of Progress

Landmarks in the field of police communications, as in other fields, have been the advent of the telegraph, telephone, automobile, and radio. The author of this work, with the assistance of a young engineering student, established in 1926 what was probably the first radio contact on the Pacific Coast between police headquarters and a moving patrol car. From humble beginnings, radio as a servant of the police has moved on to accomplish great things in crime prevention and detection.

Some incidents which Mr. Leonard relates, cold facts taken from police records, are as thrilling as fiction. Things have reached a point where, in cities with modern equipment, an average lapse of more than two minutes between the time of a police broadcast and the arrival of a patrol car at the indicated location is considered unjustifiable and uneconomic. Two-way radio communication is now in effect in some cities not only between police headquarters and patrol cars, but between police headquarters and harbor patrol boats, lifesaving crews, and airplanes.

In England, individual patrolmen are equipped with a transmitting and receiving equipment weighing less than five pounds, carried on the policeman's belt and in his helmet.

Even in a rural area in Los Angeles County, experiments carried on by the sheriff's office indicated that the average time a citizen may expect to wait between the registering of his complaint with a substation and arrival of a radio car at his door was 6 minutes, 45 seconds. This, and much other evidence presented in this volume, helps to prove that crime does not pay, and cannot pay.

Hopkins Clears WPA in Kentucky Of Vote Pressure

WASHINGTON (AP)—Harry L. Hopkins, Work Progress Administrator, told the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee Sept. 9 that he saw "no cause or reason for disciplinary action" against WPA officials in Kentucky who canvassed the political affiliations of relief workers in two counties.

He denied that this was an attempt to promote the candidacy of Senator Alben W. Barkley, Administration leader who won the renomination over Gov. A. B. Chandler.

Mr. Hopkins said the canvass was made in Russell and Pulaski Counties because of a complaint that "a preponderant number of persons being certified (for relief) were Republicans, and that Democrats were being discriminated against."

With respect to the Committee's findings about a canvass of 18,000 WPA workers and officials in another Kentucky district, Mr. Hopkins said he had ordered a further investigation "with the view to clarification of the evidence."

In two cases of alleged attempts to influence votes, Mr. Hopkins declared, disciplinary action had been taken and was reported earlier to the Committee. In another case cited by the Committee, Mr. Hopkins said a WPA timekeeper involved had denied under oath that he had solicited or obtained signatures of workers on a WPA project.

Mr. Hopkins's letter was written in reply to one which the Committee addressed to him. The Committee told Mr. Hopkins it was "disappointed" that he had not yet reported the result of any investigation of charges it submitted to him Aug. 18.

Store Strike Still On At San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10 (AP)—San Francisco's department store strike simmered today amid defiant action by a group of women patrons and threats of forceful intervention by independent citizens.

Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, acting as voluntary mediator, sought further conferences with the disputants after expressing belief they were not "far apart."

A group of women, who said they had no connection with store operators, sought to enlist the patronage at the 35 struck stores by telephoning friends and urging them to make purchases.

Anne Grenfall, a writer who helped organize the campaign, said the group felt San Francisco "was getting a black eye and people were passing up the City" because of recurrent labor troubles.

Larry Vail, Secretary of the striking AFL Retail Clerks' Union, charged that the stores "have set up a stooge organization of women whose paid duty evidently will be to attempt to break the strike and smash the Union."

Swiss Flag Dates to 1339

The Swiss flag is one of the oldest in Europe, having been used as early as 1339.

Brain Trust of Researchers?

Acme

When Savants Get Together

Among the proposals before the British Association for the Advancement of Science was that of a world brain trust of researchers. The photograph shows Dr. F. R. Moulton, Permanent Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, talking with Christian Vilagard of Denmark.

Hollywood Directors List Weekly Wages

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Salaries of Hollywood's ace directors were of public record Sept. 9—introduced at their own behest in an effort to win the right to bargain collectively with motion picture studios under the Wagner Act.

John Ford topped the list with $6,250 a week. Ernst Lubitsch, before leaving Paramount, received $5,000. Others include Roy Del Ruth, $4,873; Al Santel, $4,000; Wesley Ruggles, $4,025; Frank Lloyd, $3,500; William Seiter, $3,250; David Butler, $3,000; Irving Cummings, $2,500; Sidney Lanfield, $2,250; Walter Lang, $2,000; George Marshall, $1,500.

Directors seek to show that they and their assistants are "salaried employees" rather than "contract workers" as the studios contend.

Nation Watches Recall Vote in Los Angeles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Staging of the recall election against Mayor Frank L. Shaw here on Sept. 16 is being watched nationally as well as locally.

Mayor Shaw, who has never been defeated in the six times he has run for public office in 13 years, has maintained a positive attitude that his administration is meritorious and that those opposing him are "malcontents."

The recall was put on the ballot of the special municipal election by the initiative method sponsored by local churches, The Federation for Civic Betterment, and the Citizens Independent Vice Investigation Committee. The latter had been appointed by the Mayor in answer to a clean-up demand last year, but he repudiated it when it "turned on him."

Opponents Nominated

After a straw ballot of sections of the electorate, the recall groups nominated and campaigned for the election of Superior Court Judge Fletcher Bowron. Two other candidates of minor followings also are on the ballot. The recall method here requires the office to be filled at the same election in the event the Mayor is recalled. This allows the incumbent to remain if he is ousted by the first question on the ballot but receives more votes for replacement than does any single one vying for the opposition votes.

Campaign cry of the Bowron forces is "Get rid of vice by taking the protection out of vice." The campaign has been built on the conviction of two police officers for the attempted assassination of Harry Raymond, anti-administration investigator, last January; the resignation of Joe Shaw as Secretary to his brother after trial testimony charging that he was the "payoff man" who used the Police Department's intelligence squad as a spy squad to nip opposition; the disbanding of the squad by the police chief; the suspension of seven policemen; conviction of Eloi Amar, President of the Harbor Commission and a Shaw appointee, on charges of renting a house for a gambling den; Mr. Amar's resignation in the face of the Mayor's contention that "there is no protected vice in Los Angeles"; Mr. Amar had testified at his trial that "Hundreds of such places exist; I can't see why I am singled out"; the bankruptcy proceedings by Harry Munson, former Shaw Police Commissioner and Shaw campaigner; the unsuccessful attempt to oust Charles Ostrom from the Police Commission; the indictment of Al Lushing, Shaw appointee on the Water and Power Commission, on charges connected with cleaner-dyer racketeering; and the failure of City, County or State police to solve two other bombings and gang murders.

Mayor Shaw, almost ignoring the vice charges, is basing his campaign on the City being in its best financial condition in history despite the business cycle of the past nine years. He points to his share in reducing the tax levy $8,700,000 a year, bonded indebtedness reduced $8,500,000, special assessment burden reduced 62 per cent, and the per capita tax levy reduced to $13.57, lowest of the 24 largest cities.

His opponents say this record is in spite of him rather than because of him, in view of charter provisions.

His public career started from the grocery business 13 years ago when he was elected a Councilman. After one re-election he was twice elected to the County Board of Supervisors on which he served one term as Chairman; his continuity in public office continued as he was elected Mayor first in 1933.

Last year in the primaries he received 104,481 votes in a 35 per cent turnout of the 692,727 registered voters.

Philadelphia Mayor Indicted

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10 (AP)—S. Davis Wilson, entering the second half of his term as Mayor of the nation's third largest city—a term marked by stormy municipal and political fights—was confronted with "misbehavior in office."

The Mayor, who rose from an obscure job in the city controller's office, and four top-ranking police officers were indicted yesterday on evidence supplied by a special grand jury which has been investigating vice and gambling in Philadelphia for nearly a year.

Mayor Wilson was named in 21 true bills accusing him of "wilfully and negligently failing to suppress gambling houses and bookmaking establishments" and with "dissuading, hindering and preventing witnesses from appearing" before a Legislative Committee which recently completed a study of criminal procedure in Pennsylvania.

The police officers were charged with failing to suppress gambling.

Also indicted were 142 unidentified persons, all charged with gambling. This brought to 389 the number of persons indicted on evidence gathered by the special investigators.

"At the proper time I shall have my day at court," the Mayor commented when informed of the indictments. "Then a full revelation will be made of all that is back of the persecution."

Presenting

THREE NEW AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY

TO SOUTH AMERICA!

Inaugural sailing of the BRAZIL *from New York to Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, October 8. Fortnightly sailings thereafter.*

Here in fresh new splendor are the BRAZIL, URUGUAY and ARGENTINA—three luxuriously modern express liners—soon to blaze a new trade and vacation trail to our neighbor republics beyond the equator.

Just to name the ports of call is to unfold a fascinating new world of travel. Rio de Janeiro, with the most beautiful harbor on all the seven seas—Santos, premier coffee port of the world — Montevideo and its magnificent beaches—Buenos Aires, gay capital of the thriving Argentine—all beckon you southward to lands which few North Americans have ever seen.

Stop at any you wish, but Buenos Aires, farthest south of all, is only 18 days away. Or a round trip offers you 38 glorious days at sea, a stop at historic Trinidad on the return voyage.

The ships are America's largest turbo-electric liners, completely reconditioned, refurnished and equipped with every modern safety feature. They have acres of sun and sport decks, a veranda cafe, open-air swimming pools, spacious public rooms, a bountiful library.

Every stateroom is luxuriously appointed; all with full-size beds, hot and cold running water, electric fans. Most first-class rooms have private baths and many may be had en suite. The dining rooms are completely air conditioned.

You rest or play—whichever you want, whenever you want it. And ever at your service are a courteous staff and crew—at table, a cuisine that makes each meal a treat to anticipate.

Whether you travel for business or pleasure, a visit to South America holds forth new opportunities to you. Thousands recently discovered the allure of South American cruises. And with populations of 60,000,000, Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina offer matchless possibilities for the development of American business.

Before you make your fall or winter plans, look into the many attractions The Good Neighbor Fleet has to offer—for little if any more than stay-at-home cost — 38 days, at rates as low as $550.

For complete information apply to your travel agent or write to American Republics Line, Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., Managing Agents, 5 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS LINE — The Good Neighbor Fleet

SAILINGS
Fortnightly from New York
Beginning Oct. 8
BRAZIL OCT. 8
URUGUAY OCT. 22
ARGENTINA NOV. 5
Subsequent sailings in the above order every two weeks thereafter.

See the Americas First

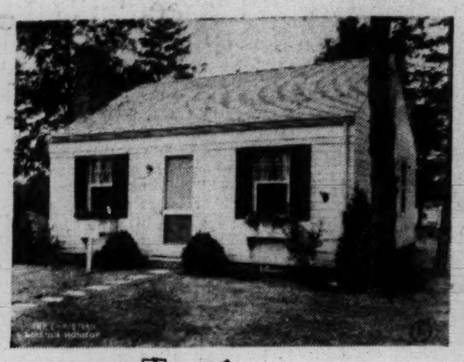
VIA AMERICAN REPUBLICS LINE TO BRAZIL · URUGUAY · ARGENTINA

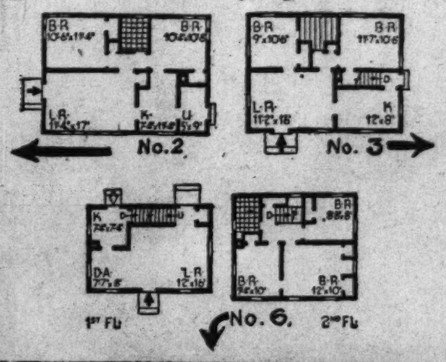
Antiques
Architecture

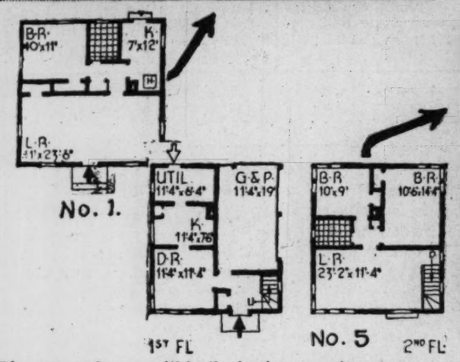
Home Building and Furnishing

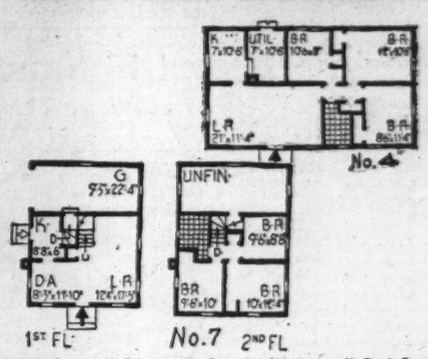
A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts









These seven houses within the buying capacity of those earning $1,200 to $2,000 yearly, have been erected near Washington, D. C., through co-operation of some 30 manufacturers and nation-wide distributors of building materials. Planned for greatest possible economy in every phase of cost, their story holds valuable pointers for any prospective builder. The cost figures attached to each include only the house, as explained in the text here. . . . No. 1; $2,212.43. A free-standing apartment suite, offers minimum accommodations for a family of two, features 2 in. plank flooring atop joists spaced at 6 ft. intervals. Advantages claimed over conventional floor construction are increased insulation (there is no basement) and decreased labor costs. . . . No. 2; $2,661.22. Slightly larger, is an experiment in plywood. . . . No. 3 at $2,704.30 will pacify lumber dealers who sell half-logs to people wishing their summer cottages to look like log cabins. Such "logs" are specified for artificial shutters and corner decorations. . . . No. 4, $2,710.84, has the same width as No. 3, but to its length has been added a volume equal in cost to No. 3's basement. Results are an extra bedroom, a utility room, a larger living room and a comparison of the expenses of under-ground and above-ground construction. . . . No. 5 is the most modern-looking one in the group of eight; $3,244.18. Described as a building whose basement is "built of wood . . . (and) . . . brought up out of the ground," it features a combination porch-garage whose hinged plywood panels make it readily convertible into either. . . . No. 6; $3,039.62. To economize on excavation and foundation costs, it was designed with a small first floor and a larger second floor which overhangs 2 ft. in front and rear. Planning is such that the house may be situated upon the site in any of three directions, still have a living room door to the street. . . . No. 7, $3,596.96, is largest of the seven and includes a garage and an extra room midway between the first and second floors. If this were finished as a bedroom, cost per room would probably be lowest of the group.

Seven Houses Costing Under $4,000 Each

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Every little while there appears an announcement of a new method of low-cost building that is expected to bring new homes within the buying range of thousands who could not acquire them at former prices. Steel companies, electric appliance manufacturers, wall board makers, the cement industry, pre-fabrication systems—one interest after another has advanced claims. We have been led to expect much reduction in the per-room cost of small houses, raising hopes of an enormous low-income group.

So far these hopes seem to have fallen flat, so far as general application goes, and most new houses with lots are still priced at $1,000 or more per room. In fact, a five room house at $5,000 is rarely listed.

All any family is justified in paying for a home is twice its yearly income, which means that the 60 per cent with earnings of $1,000 or less need $2,000-and-under homes, with at least two bedrooms and three often necessary. This urgent social need has not been met, nor has any popularly approved system of construction been found that promises to do so. The very modern plans by Royal Barry Wills, published on this page in March and April, 1936, have come nearer than any others we have seen. But these are not familiar in shape, and people are extremely timid about going contrary to custom in home building. More serious for their prospects, when considering buying, is their insistence on including more luxuries than they ever had, even such as usually found in places costing two or three times what they can afford.

A Promising Enterprise

These being some aspects of the very serious problem, it is encouraging to learn of the enterprise that has just been completed by the National Small Homes Demonstration at Fairway Hills, about six miles from Washington, D. C. Eight houses have been erected, costing between $2,200 and $3,600 and having from three to six rooms. Primarily, this is sales promotion work of the retail lumber trade, carried out by its national association. In prospect are perhaps a thousand similar demonstrations in all parts of the United States. The promoters aim to prove to every section of the country that familiar methods of construction, utilizing the commonest materials, can be the most economical and satisfactory, if certain definite measures are taken to save on labor costs and material.

Seven of these eight houses are pictured above, with their floor plans and the costs as announced including all materials and labor. Not included are land, financing, contractors profit, grading, landscaping, range and refrigerator. In this Fairway Hills case, there is added 10 per cent for the contractor and 5 per cent for the realtor. This "base figure, plus" seems a proper manner of offering. It gives prominence to actual house cost which may not vary greatly in different states, and includes items within the field of the retail lumber dealers who are conducting this demonstration. Omitted items may be radically affected by local conditions and by buyers' preferences, making gross costs higher in some districts and lower in others. For that matter, differing regional rates for labor and materials might change the basic house cost one way or the other.

Some of the demands made on the designers are given in the article in Architectural Forum for July, in anticipation of the opening of completed houses on August 22. "Designers were called on to produce a group of low-cost houses that would, (1) be rectangular; (2) have the fewest possible number of partitions; (3) have all floor joists and floor timbers of standard length lumber; (4) permit the use of standard stock materials available in all localities; (5) provide for future expansion and variation of exterior treatments; (6) to include the use of as much lumber so far as reasonably practical." (Since this is an enterprise of the lumber trade, this is to be expected.)

A Series at Increasing Costs

"In addition it was required that the houses as a group represent a progression in accommodations, running from a minimum space for two persons, to a maximum space for a family with three children. A budget was applied to each phase of construction and gave, for instance, a hardware allotment of not more than 85 cents for each door. . . .

"Architectural design was considered secondary to the necessity that each house contribute something to the low-cost field. . . . Most noteworthy feature of each house is its cost, attributable for the most part to the use of stock material in standard sizes. A saw crew cut all framing members and sheathing with a power saw, making it possible for a crew of four to frame the largest house in a day and a half."

It was mentioned above that each of these designs was worked out with possibilities of additions in mind. In the folders issued in connection with the public showing, some of these enlargements are shown in both plans and elevations. That such extensions may be desired by an owner, is usually foreseen by a good architect, especially when planning for a young couple who wish to build as little as they need at first, but want to have a larger home when they can afford it.

Folders showing how the idea has been worked out for these seven designs, can probably be had for the asking, from National Small Homes Demonstration, 1337 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C. This is a voluntary co-operation among some 30 building material manufacturers. They believe that the very great housing requirements of the United States can best be met by providing better new houses in the $2,500 to $4,000 cost range, to help meet the requirements of the 30 per cent of American families who are able to pay from $20 to $40 a month for their housing needs.

Chester County's Open House

One of the illustrated articles in the September American Collector calls attention to the open house day that Chester County, Pa., has announced for October 1, when about 40 homes, some very early, will be open to visitors.

This seems to be an annual affair, with this year's attention centered at West Chester, where 15 of the 40 total are located. Four are in near-by Downington, and as many in Westtown and 10 in Birmingham.

"The Beehive," built in 1705, is the oldest of all, next coming Joseph Hergesheimer's "Dower House," of 1712. One day is a pitifully short time in which to visit even half of 40 houses. Perhaps "Collector's" publisher, at 432 Fourth Avenue, New York City, would tell an inquirer more details if he were asked.

A Market Princess

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

Beverley Nichols may be thanked. He was the first to write effectively enough to arouse an interest in Old Bristol glass. His lone piece of Bristol will forever remain a picture, as it reposed in the window of his dining-room at "Allways."

That bit of colored glass ordered the furniture of his room. He built the floor covering, the drapery and the furniture around it. Somehow that piece of old Bristol stuck in memory. And it led to the discovery of the Market Princess and her treasure.

The chance came to voyage in that world of American discovery in old London—the Caledonian market. We pounced upon a bit of green, shining there in the sunlight. A tall, graceful girl stood behind the small table spread with broken articles, pieces of jewelry and an unsorted collection of useless things. She glanced shyly at her "American" customers and answered the inquiry about the green glass with a soft, accented tone.

The scrap of beauty was held aloft for the sun to pour through it.

"Just a shilling, if you please, sir."

"Taken. I like the handmade feel of it—and the color."

"It is probably handmade, sir," she replied.

No more was said and the purchaser in search of old silver, thrust the small piece of green glass into the pocket of his tweed ulster as he moved away.

The tour of the day happened to lead to the British Museum. After a truly "American lunch" had been enjoyed in a small restaurant on Tottenham Court Road, the order came.

"Now, we will do the Museum," was the satisfied remark of the guide of the party.

"First, the Elgin Marbles," was the order from the art student abroad.

"Now the Portland Vase, if you can find it," commanded the ceramist, later on.

"And now. What?" After both had been surveyed with more or less awe.

They found themselves facing a case of old Bristol glass. Upon reading the sign, the Caledonian Market shopper fumbled in his pocket,

"By Jove! I believe it is Bristol. Old Bristol. It matches with the best! The dimples on the sides. Yes, just the same. Cloudy roughness here and there. 'Poured' bottle glass on the base and the same rich green."

The pleased possessor of a possible bit of genuine old Bristol glass began to gain confidence. Somebody pulled him away to go in search of the Rosetta Stone and he pocketed his treasure. It later came to rest in a special compartment of his trunk, safely stuffed into some Scotch wool socks. The journey to America was made in safety.

Then one day, the vase went for a walk in the housekeeper's shopping bag.

"I just have to get this settled," she said, as she faced the doorman at the Royal Ontario Museum entrance. Down a long polished corridor, her way led to the curator's office.

"You push the bell and someone will come," were the orders.

Duly admitted to the sanctum of the experts, the vase was produced and placed on the table. It rested pleasantly beside a collection of old Chinese teapots. It was carefully examined and the dimples in the glass were caressed by the expert hand.

"Probably 1780 and not later than 1820" came the quiet reply to an unspoken question,

"Bristol? Old Bristol?" The bearer ventured.

"Definitely. Yes."

Satisfied silence.

Then the dimples were explained. The undulating surface of the glass was dimpled in two places, exactly opposite each other. "Held up by the prongs of a glass blower's forked holder," it was explained.

"And then the white base was attached?"

"Well, the technical manner of the old Bristol glassmakers need not be discussed. It is enough to know that they made it. Thank you so much."

The now thrice-treasured-piece went back into the housekeeper's knitting bag, but all she saw as she retraced cautious steps down the polished corridors was the little, shy, Market Princess who had once owned the Bristol vase, and sold it for a shilling. She longed to find her again and say,

"Did you know about it? It was the only thing on your poor, rickety table, wobbling on the cobble stones of that old market, that seemed worth a shilling."

The soft voice, the wan smile and the gentle motions of her as she took the coin and made to wrap up the simple purchase! That is the realist part of the old Bristol vase.

And always now, as it stands on the polished maple of Canada it holds a Talisman rose in memory of the little Market Princess—titled or untitled—for such she must have been.

V. I. D.

Unlined Draperies May Be Preferred

Draperies not always need be lined. In fact, it is sometimes effective in certain patterns to allow the light and sunshine to filter through them. There was a time when cretonnes were used extensively and when many of them had completely all-over patterns which lost entirely their design and color when hung to the light, and appeared only as so much colorless fabric.

Now, however, heavy printed draperies and very good grades of chintz are sometimes very interesting when unlined. A lovely yellow chintz was seen recently with a large Calla lily pattern of white blossoms and green leaves with a bit of burgundy shadow. So much of the chintz material had the plain yellow background, that it gave the effect of sunlight when hung in ordinary light and left unlined.

The proof usually comes when the back of a fabric is examined. If the pattern goes completely through, the material will probably look well unlined. Usually linens and cretonnes do not come in this category.

Shake It Well

After tightly closing a can of paint which you do not expect to use again for some time, shake the can thoroughly several times during the first 24 hours. This will cause the oxygen in the closed can to become absorbed by the paint and will aid in preventing a thick skin from forming on the surface of it.

EVERYBODY *gets a prize!*

Have you ever attended a "Treasure Hunt" and raced frantically all over the neighborhood searching for cleverly hidden clues? It's fun, but only the fastest win the prizes.

But there's another "Treasure Hunt" run every day where *everybody* wins! It's in The Christian Science Monitor you are reading now. The clues aren't hidden or in code—they're made easy for you! The advertisements in the Monitor are the clues—and they lead you directly to prizes you choose yourself.

Perhaps you want a toaster or a pair of shoes or a certain kind of soap. Look over the advertising clues till you find what you want at the price you can afford to pay. Without the ads, you'd have to Treasure Hunt all over town, from store to store, from counter to counter, to find just what you want. You can save lots of time and money by getting your clues from the Monitor advertising columns.

These Collectors' Clubs

Old Wedgwoodware has its special followers in the Wedgwood Club, organized in 1933, a year in which came the starting of numerous collectors' clubs. This one held a Wedgwood exhibition at the Boston Public Library, attended by 3,000 persons representing 38 states and 16 foreign countries. Although this group is smaller, it has undertaken the study of Wedgwood productions in a most thorough and comprehensive manner.

As Mrs. Jean Gorely wrote in an article in the 1935 booklet "Old Wedgwood," "It is well for collectors' clubs, in their efforts to preserve the work of the past, not to forget to encourage the worker of the present, for as Wedgwood himself said, 'The progress of the arts depends chiefly upon the encouragement received from those who are legislators in taste.'"

This booklet, "Old Wedgwood," is an annual publication of the Club, reviews its activities, has other matters of interest and is a valuable addition to any collector's library.

It is but natural that the membership of the Early American Industries Association should be mainly men, for it is concerned with studying and preserving the tools and mechanical devices of all trades that contributed, in one way or another, to the early industries of America. Their publication, called the Chronicle, is printed annually and is worth owning as a practical reference work.

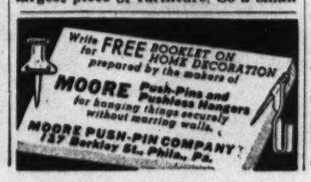
The Clock Club is another which appeals particularly to men. Concerned with research, last year they were compiling material for a life of the clockmaker, Simon Willard.

Decorative Value of China

With harmony of color, proportion, balance, and scale, constantly in mind, delightful results may be obtained in displaying your china.

One should remember that colors do not have to match exactly. Various tones of one color make a room lovely rather than monotonous. Backgrounds must be kept in scale, and the scale of a room is set by the smallest piece of china and the largest piece of furniture. So a small china figurine is out of place in a heavy Elizabethan room.

Some important cautions which the speaker emphasized were: in order to obtain balance on a mantlepiece, do not have likenesses exactly equal on either side, but have an attractive balance. For instance, a group of small Staffordshire figures on one side and an equally attractive French picture on the other. The rule of balance is that both sides should attract equally. Be careful of circular effects, for nothing attracts attention more quickly than a circle. Avoid rigid proportions in color. Be careful in using mirrors as backgrounds because of the transparency. Mirrors placed behind pottery attract, but they are not good behind figurines. Don't set figurines on mirrors, which give depth.


Write for FREE BOOKLET ON HOME DECORATION
prepared by the makers of
MOORE Push-Pins and Pushless Hangers
for hanging things securely without marring walls.
MOORE PUSH-PIN COMPANY
127 Berkley St., Phila., Pa.

Although Crudely Done, There Is Unmistakable Character in This Bird's Head and Neck

This earthenware rooster was made in about 1800 by a Pennsylvania German potter, and is in the Museum of the Rhode Island School of Design. It is of red clay, and has a slightly mottled, deep green glaze. While it is called a vase today, it may have been used originally for some other purpose. Such American folk arts have for the most part an obscure history, for in their time they were not prized as they are today. It is interesting to compare this pottery with bird forms made by contemporary craftsmen in cut and beaten metal, or in carved wood. Often these men possessed a particular aptitude in suiting the design to the material. This rooster, for example, is conceived in terms of plastic clay and lustrous glaze. The notched contours provide some animation in the smooth surface.

Dorothy Adlow

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Where Minority Groups Live Together in Accord

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Prejudice Swallowed Up in Friendships

A Tale of Social Settlement Work Among Chicago's Many Nationalities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago, Ill.

Did you ever wonder how a social settlement puts friendliness in the place of prejudice between the kaleidoscope of nationalities clustering around it? You know it doesn't merely say to Mrs. Bonnelli, "This is Mrs. Gratkowski. Now you must be friends." Then what does it do?

Take one such settlement "back of the yards" in Chicago. Since its founding by Miss Mary McDowell over 40 years ago, the settlement has been working to bring international understanding among the people of some 20 different foreign lands that live about it. There are many Poles—Chicago claims more of them than the city of Warsaw itself — Lithuanians, Germans, Czechs, Americans, and others. The newest comers are citizens from Mexico.

While the arrival of any new nationality usually is regarded coolly by established residents, says Miss Marguerite K. Sylla, head of the settlement, the Mexicans were particularly frowned on. They live cheaply, ask small wages, and the neighborhood people had a protective eye on their jobs in the near-by stockyards. Yet now through the settlement's activities the Mexicans are being looked on more tolerantly. Their good points are being seen, and another step taken in international understanding.

Nationality Lines Disappear

For instance there was Freddie, a little German boy who came one morning to enter kindergarten. Among the 20 youngsters present three or four picturesque Mexican children stood out. Freddie could not be induced to come again. There were only Mexicans in that school, he replied to urgings. But finally the kindergarten teacher's friendly insistence won, and Freddie decided to try it just once more. The teacher met him at the door and introduced him to a small American boy who lived near Freddie's house. A toy helped the boys get acquainted. Soon, however, Freddie chose two Mexican children—Raul Sanchez and Camille Gallardo — for his special friends. Despised Mexicans? No longer. When Raul and Camille were alone together they chattered volubly in Spanish, but let Freddie join them and they at once switched into English so he could understand.

Freddie seldom misses a day at kindergarten now. Nationality lines, for him, are swallowed up in friendships.

"Once you can get people laughing together, you just about have the whole thing cinched," said Miss Florence McEnally, the kindergarten teacher, explaining further how friendships are made at the settlement and prejudices erased. Games in the mother's clubs, for example, help.

Prejudice Slips Away

These clubs meet twice a month—once for business and once for fun. The Mothers' common interest in their children usually is a starting point for friendships, but simple games help. Sometimes a mother may know not a word of English. When she sits down at a table and "catches on" how to play, her eyes sparkle with delight, and are met with answering looks of encouragement from other faces round about. Then perhaps someone who understands her language and "American," too, interprets for her. Thus she starts learning her adopted country's tongue. Friendliness and appreciation spring up. Prejudice slips away.

Sometimes the neighborhood youngsters go on "field trips" planned by the settlement—to the circus, the Art Institute, or to Lincoln Park on the lake front. At such times the bigger children help the little ones, and wise social workers see that the nationalities are mixed. A Lithuanian girl may look out for a small American, or a tiny dark-eyed Mexican child tuck a confiding hand into the comforting grip of a teen-age, much-admired Polish girl.

Art Forms Common Bond

Mutual appreciation and respect is found to follow discovery of the characteristic art of the different countries.

There was the community party last Christmastime, for instance. Each nationality in the neighborhood was asked to contribute some entertainment. When some Polish men were approached for the words and music of a native Christmas carol, they said, "We'll do more than that. We'll come and sing the carol for you." And they did.

When the people arrived at the party they found the hall lighted only with the blue lights on a huge Christmas tree. It was not easy to pick out one's particular friends. Groups became mixed. ("It was a sort of trick," a social worker admitted with a twinkle, "but we did want them all to get acquainted.")

Carols of each country had been mimeographed on paper, and the entire gathering of some 200 people sang. Then each nationality present gave a native dance, or sang a Christmas song. Three Mexican women, at first too shy to do their part, sang a song of Mexico before the party ended.

Such a good time was had that the neighborhood people demanded more such community gatherings. Further, they wanted a speaker to talk to them. For instance, said they, let's have someone talk to us at the first meeting about "Protecting the Consumer."

"We need education on these problems," a Polish man earnestly declared to the settlement workers. And at his side some new-found friends—Mexicans—smilingly nodded emphatic agreement.

Grace M. Miller.

Boys' Workshop at the University of Chicago Settlement "Back of the Yards"—Where German Hans and Mexican Diego Become Fast Friends

Mother and Her Collegians—Also a Reply to Mrs. R. T.

Maine

Dear Friends:

The Parent column for Aug. 6 interested me rather especially. I agree most heartily, and from experience, with the letter from Mrs. J. L. S. regarding the attitude of mothers toward college students. Mothers need to develop lines of thought, study, and activity which are independent of the family. Then, as the children grow up and leave home, the sense of being alone and left out can be avoided or overcome. Church and club work, handicrafts, gardening, even such seeming trivialities as dress and grooming, all help to keep a mother's thoughts from centering too intensively on the affairs of a son or daughter. The essential point is to show a sufficient degree of sympathetic attention, avoiding indifference on the one side and intrusiveness on the other. My rule has always been to listen to confidences at the time they are offered; to participate in any discussion as long as the young folk wish to continue it; to answer all questions truthfully, and as fully as the questioners wish them answered; and seldom—almost never—ask any questions myself.

More than once I have set aside an entire half-day's work in order to listen to the ideas, opinions, and experiences of a college-age child. For is this not a mother's most important work? A father cannot set aside his office hours, or leave his place of business, to be with his children so intimately; a mother's place of business is in her home—or it should be if possible.

As for the letter from Mrs. R. T., whose small son seeks and needs independence—well, I offer my keen sympathy. I used to give my children lessons in the art of crossing streets; I strove to impress them with the importance of all forms of law observance. Then, it seemed to me best to allow them all the freedom they could use without getting into trouble, while I worked to conquer my own fear and worry, and to realize the perfection and infallibility of divine protection.

* * *

However, this point should be considered, I believe. Though a mother may, in her own mind, feel reasonably secure regarding a venturesome child, friends and neighbors may be shocked and disturbed at too great freedom. I recall an incident in my own childhood. My brother and sister and I found a wonderful playground on the top of our house; we climbed out of the dormer windows and ran about the weather-boarding and gutters, three stories above ground. A neighbor called upon my father, who did not know of our acrobatics, saying: "If you do not care for your children's safety, please consider the feelings of your neighbors, and keep them off that roof!" Needless to say, our pastime was immediately investigated, and we were ordered to abandon it.

The smallest children can be taught the meaning of the term principle, and thereby learn in a large measure to judge their own actions when they are away from parental observation. They can learn not to follow blindly where their playmates lead, but to separate themselves from a group which is verging on lawlessness or foolhardy daring, and go home. This is not an easy lesson, but it is vitally important.

(Mrs.) M. F. J.

* * *

Starting Off the Day

Illinois

Dear Column Friends:

Again, I express gratitude for this enlightening feature of the Monitor. We look forward to every Monday, the day the Saturday issue arrives. Whether or not the particular problems dealt with are those we have to meet at the time, they may always be stored away in our thought ready to "pour" either for ourselves or some individual when the need arises—and how often this may be done with the added joy of mentioning that it was read in the Monitor, which takes away any sense of personal opinion, and is readily accepted.

Since our children began school, it has always been our desire to have them leave home each morning in a happy frame of thought, for it is quite necessary that a child not be hurried or sent away in tears or anger, if he is to give his best in his school work through the day.

Regular reading of the Bible each morning, I feel, is largely responsible for the tranquillity which prevails most of the time; but to be sure, we too are confronted with problems of discipline; disagreement, teasing, tardiness in rising, and other errors. Often Mother has even gone into another room, and fought with herself to keep back some needless rebuke or harsh word, yes, and even tears; and in a short while the added patience and better understanding—all that is required—has held sway and we have seen the sunbeams again—though one does fall short so many times. When little, we would ask the children for their "sunbeam" when a cloudy pout covered their face, or to take "off the mask," which always brought forth laughter and joy.

In their teens they do know better, but even now the battle has to be won sometimes, and we often do it by giving some quotation from the Monitor, or well known writing. Incidentally, these are clipped and placed on the wall over the kitchen sink. Every week or two some new Monitor quotation or picture is put up and old ones removed. Here all may enjoy them and they lighten the work in the kitchen, too!

Another diversion which adds to our joy and happy companionship is the singing of a song together in the morning whenever possible, the last thing before Daughter leaves for school. Either one plays the piano and together we sing, Girlie taking the alto part (which she has so much enjoyed since singing this part in the Operetta Club at school). In any number where no alto notes are written, her study of music is a great help, for she has then written them herself, thus further encouraging her study of piano and harmony.

(Mrs.) M. C. K.

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A Saturday Column

Living Grammar—A Speech Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Houston, Mo.

Teachers of English often feel that their work in secondary schools fails to have any appreciable carry-over effect into everyday conversation. Students are not sufficiently impressed with the importance of practicing in informal speech what they learn in English classes.

This problem, a solution of which is sought by most English teachers, was solved in one instance as follows:

Rules for a contest were drawn up in which:

I. Each student was given 100 points to his credit.

II. Contest participants agreed to lose points for errors in speech. The points lost were to go to the person recognizing the error.

III. Duration of the contest was to be decided by the instructor who agreed to give at least five days' notice.

IV. Points lost for errors:
1. Grammatical—3 points.
2. Improper word usage—2 points.
3. Careless diction—1 point.

V. In case of questions regarding an error or its classification, the final authority shall be either textbook or instructor.

VI. Each student agreed to keep a notebook of corrections.

VII. At the close of the contest, those above the median of the group scorings were to be entertained by the half of the class below the median.

Precautions which helped make the contest a success included:

I. It was preceded by adequate instruction and drill.

II. It necessitated the co-operation of the other teachers in order that each student might feel free to make corrections whenever an error was recognized.

III. The contest was continued only so long as interest ran high.

IV. Records of corrections were checked often.

V. Students were encouraged to recognize their own errors, correct them, and thus save points that would otherwise be lost to another contestant.

The contest was considered a success because the majority of students asked that corrections continue after the contest closed, an awareness of proper usage had developed, and corrections were accepted and given with good spirit. Everyday conversation assumed a new importance.

D. C. K.

For Career Courses

The Vocational Guidance Committee of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education makes available through the Educational Radio Script Exchange the "Planning Your Career" series. These vocational guidance continuities are especially useful in connection with courses in occupations and civics in high schools, colleges, and CCC Camps. This series was prepared in co-operation with the Columbia Broadcasting System's American School of the Air.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS

Merricourt
Safe, happy, homelike. For girls and boys 2 to 12. Small select group. Country boarding school and home camp. By month or year. Reasonable rates. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Kingsbury Berlin, Conn.

HORTICULTURAL

School of HORTICULTURE for Women
Two-year diploma course trains for a new and delightful profession. Courses in Floriculture, Landscape Design, Botany, Fruit Growing, Farm Management, etc. *Autumn term Sept. 20.* For catalogue, address:
Mrs. Bush-Brown, Dir., Box C, Ambler, Pa.

COSTUME DESIGNING

COSTUME DESIGNING
Jean Carol School
Professional Costume Designing. Prepare for a profitable profession in California's finest exclusive designing school operated by one of the oldest and largest dress manufacturers. Start now. No experience necessary. Free catalogue. 2511 Wilshire Blvd. Los Angeles, Calif.

FASHION ARTS
• DESIGNING • STYLING
• PATTERN ANALYSIS
• ADVERTISING ILLUSTRATION
• DRESS CONSTRUCTION
Modern School of Costume Design
Forty-Second Year
725 Boylston Street
BOSTON KEN. 5832

COLLEGES

SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY
COEDUCATIONAL
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
Day and evening divisions. Cultural and pre-professional courses. A.B., S.B., and B.S. in Ed. degrees.
COLLEGE OF JOURNALISM
Evening Classes. Practical training under active journalists. B.S. in Journalism degree.
COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
Evening Classes in Accounting, Advertising, Business Management. B.S. in B.A. degree.
SUFFOLK LAW SCHOOL
Day and evening classes. LL.B. degree.
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF LAW
Evening Classes. LL.M. degree.
TUITION: $180 per year. Free Placement Bureau. Classes begin Sept. 26, except in the Law School, opening Sept. 19.
Call or write for catalog.
20 DERNE ST., BEACON HILL, BOSTON. CAPITOL 0660-0666

Directors of schools advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

DRAMATIC ARTS

LELAND POWERS
SCHOOL OF THE THEATRE
Known for 35 years for the success of its graduates. 2-yr. dramatic course; 1-yr. radio course. Faculty of professionals. Completely equipped Little Theatre and broadcasting studio. Catalogue. Mrs. Leland Powers, Prin., 15 Evans Way, Boston, Mass.

Alviene School of the Theatre
(45th year) Elective—Drama, Dance, Vocal for Acting, Teaching, Directing, Playwriting, Personal Development, Stock Theatre, Motion Picture Film and Radio appearances while Learning. Students graduate as professionals. Graduates include Una Merkel, Fred Astaire, Lee Tracy, Peggy Shannon. (Separate children's division). For catalog apply Sec'y Ince 66 West 85 St., New York

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The foremost institution for dramatic training.
Catalog from Secretary, Rm. 250
Carnegie Hall, New York

MUSIC

Faelten PIANOFORTE SCHOOL
42nd Season
REINHOLD FAELTEN, Dir.
FALL TERM OPENS SEPT. 12
Beginners, $10 per term
CLEMENT HAYES, Sec.
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC
Helps develop your musical talent whether your goal is a career as professional musician or teacher, or personal pleasure and cultural background. Private and small group instruction, including special classes for children. Distinguished faculty. Work may be correlated with A.B. course at Radcliffe College. Catalog. 24th year begins Sept. 19.
Minna Franziska Holl, Director
Garden and Follen Sts., Cambridge, Mass.

BOSTON CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
Registration for Fall Term Begins Sept. 12
All branches of music—dramatic art and the dance taught.
Degrees, Diploma, Certificate
For information address:
ALBERT ALPHIN, Mgr.
26 The Fenway, Boston
Tel. Kenmore 1574

ART

VESPER GEORGE
Fine and Applied Art
Fall Term Begins Sept. 26
Illustrated Catalog A
42-44 St. Botolph St., Boston, Mass.
Ken. 5393

N. Y. SCHOOL OF FINE & APPLIED ART (Parsons)
PROFESSIONAL CLASSES NOW IN SESSION
Enroll without delay for technical training in Interior Architecture and Decoration; Costume Design and Illustration; Advertising Design; Teacher Training. Also special Saturday Classes for adults and children begin October 1. Apply for details.
2239 Broadway, New York ENdicott 2-1828

The Chamberlain School
PREPARES GIRLS FOR UNIQUE VOCATIONS
Two-year course leading toward the vocations of buyer, fashion adviser, shopping counselor, interior decoration consultant and other fields of retailing. Field work in leading stores. Catalog.
MRS. ELSIE K. CHAMBERLAIN, DIRECTOR
Room 406—739 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

SCHOOL OF THE
Boston Museum of Fine Arts
Life Painting—Drawing—Sculpture
Composition—Anatomy
General and Interior Design—Advertising—Jewelry and Silversmithing
Scholarships—Illustrated Catalog
234 Fenway, Boston KENmore 5866

MODERN SCHOOL OF APPLIED ART
Career Courses in Interior Design and Decoration, Advertising Art, Copywriting, Costume Design, Fashion Illustration, Styling.
Summer School, July 5 to August 12
687 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Catalog Telephone KEN 9343

THE EVANSTON ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS
Carl Schattler, Dir.
Training that has proved successful for a life-long career in art, for high-grade, well-paid art activity. Instructors are professional artists. Evanston is an education in itself.
Write for Catalog "M"; it is free.
636 CHURCH STREET, EVANSTON, ILL.

ART
INDUSTRIAL ARTS • FINE ARTS
ADVERTISING • ILLUSTRATION
SCULPTURE • ART EDUCATION
COSTUME DESIGN
FULLY ACCREDITED COURSES
DAY, EVENING AND SATURDAYS
CATALOG, DEPARTMENT C-M.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 7081
THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO

TRAPHAGEN SCHOOL OF FASHION *For Results*
Internationally Celebrated Graduates
Intensive Fall and Winter Courses Approved by Regents. Register Now
Highest honors in all contests for over ten years. Full or optional courses for beginners or advanced students in costume design, drawing, illustration, sketching, styling, forecasting, fabric analysis, stage and screen, textile design, interior decoration, window display, journalism, men's fashions, teacher training, life class. Also draping, patternmaking, grading, dressmaking, millinery. Credits Day and Eve. Dales Dept. for students' work. Free placement bureau. Send for Cir. Y, Tel. COL. 5-3077. Investigate Before Registering Elsewhere. TRAPHAGEN, 1680 Broadway (53rd St.), N. Y.

TRADE SCHOOLS

TECHNICAL TRAINING at LOW COST

Industry needs technically trained men. Franklin Union provides thorough training that will fit you for a well-paid future—and the tuition is low, because of Franklin Union's large endowment.

Day Courses: Industrial Electricity—prepares for positions of supervision. Industrial Chemistry—course comparable to university chemistry in scope and thoroughness. Auto Repair—includes Diesel.

Evening Courses: A variety of courses covering 16 fields in industry, building, engineering, and mechanics.

Send for free catalog.

FRANKLIN UNION A TECHNICAL INSTITUTE
33 Berkeley St. (at Appleton) Han. 6590 Boston, Mass.

BOYS' SCHOOLS

LEELANAU FOR BOYS
GLEN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
William Beals, Director
Fully accredited country boarding school with Grammar, Junior and Senior High School Departments. Complete athletic program, winter sports. Part of tuition may be earned.
Lesiones *Seals are appreciated by Monitor Readers*

ROXBURY THE CHESHIRE ACADEMY
for boys. Successful preparation for all leading colleges. Flexible organization with individual and small group instruction. Wholesome, regular school life; sports and social activities. Junior Dept. Illustrated catalog. Address
A. Z. SHERIFF Headmaster
Cheshire, Conn.

Chauncy Hall School
Copley Square Founded 1828
Prepare Boys Exclusively for
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
and other Scientific Schools
FRANKLIN T. KURT Principal
551 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

THE HUN SCHOOLS
College Preparatory School for Older Boys and Separate Junior School
Unusual educational plan for college preparation under exceptional faculty. Small classes. Separate campus and faculty for younger boys with optional five-day plan. All sports, with polo and crew. Catalogue.
JOHN G. HUN, Ph.D., Headmaster
110 Stockton Street Princeton, N. J.

ONARGA FOR BOYS
—a School of Constructive Thinking!
Accredited. Prepares for College or Business. 6th to 8th Grade and High School. Athletics. New gymnasium and pool. 85 miles south of Chicago. Endowed. CATALOG:
Col. J. M. Bittinger, Supt.
Box M, Onarga, Illinois Visits Now

FORK UNION MILITARY ACADEMY
Fully accredited. Prepares for college or business. Able faculty. Small classes. Supervised study. Lower School for small boys in new separate building. Housemother. R. O. T. C. Fireproof buildings. Inside swimming pool. All athletics. Best health record. Catalog. 41st year. Dr. J. J. Wicker, Pres. Box 11 Fork Union, Virginia.

MITCHELL SCHOOL
BILLERICA, MASS.
69th consecutive year begins September 21, 1938. Course of study for boys covers grades one to nine. New buildings. HORSEMANSHIP. Gymnasium. Thorough instruction by specialists. Catalog. 30 miles from Boston. Tel. Billerica 931.
A. M. MITCHELL, Director

ELSINORE NAVAL AND MILITARY SCHOOL
Near Los Angeles. 1st through 12th grades and post-graduate. Fully accredited. 3000-acre campus includes Lake Elsinore. ALL land and water sports. Horsemanship featured.
Fall term opens Sept. 11th, 1938
Major G. R. Conklin, President.
Elsinore, Calif.
or call EXposition 9892, Los Angeles

HUNTINGTON
A full, accredited college preparatory school for boys. Instruction begins with 8th grade. Intensive review course for high school graduates. Experienced teachers. Small classes. Superior athletic equipment. Catalog.
CHARLES H. SAMPSON, ED. M.
Headmaster 320 Huntington Ave., Boston

INTERIOR DECORATION

The FRANCES HARRINGTON SCHOOL OF PROFESSIONAL INTERIOR DECORATION
No previous instruction necessary. Practical training 18 months complete. Individual instruction. Day, evening and special classes. Ask for catalog M. Enroll now. Call Dea. 5848
225 North Michigan Ave., Chicago

BOYS' SCHOOLS

HARRISBURG★ ACADEMY
Provides the best educational facilities for pupils of all ages. Graduates in 56 colleges and universities. Modern buildings, fine campus, new gym, swimming pool, all athletics. Mod. rates. 1-year Junior College course in business training. EST. 1784. Arthur E. Brown, Headmaster. Box 134, Harrisburg, Pa.

EMERSON FOR BOYS 7 to 17 years
EXETER • NEW HAMPSHIRE
Prepares for Exeter, Andover and other Leading Secondary Schools
Jose Comradeship of Masters with Boys
Program of Outdoor Sports the Year Round
For Catalog, Write
Edward Everett Emerson, Headmaster
Box 895, Exeter, N. H.
Mrs. George W. Emerson, Director

See Also
Tuesday's Education Page for advertising of schools.

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL

BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL OF BOSTON
334 BOYLSTON ST.
EVENING SCHOOL SEPT. 19
PREPARE FOR A BUSINESS CAREER
at one of the nation's finest Business and Secretarial Schools. Live near The Mother Church. Write for catalog 12.

Rasmussen
Practical Business School
63 East 5th St., Saint Paul, Minn.
WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS
BUSINESS and SECRETARIAL

Train for Leadership
Executive training in Business Administration, Accountancy and Secretarial Science with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter commercial courses; also Commercial Art, Costume Design, Interior Decoration, and Home Economics. Strong faculty. High standards. Nationwide patronage. Enter any time. Free catalog.
WOODBURY COLLEGE
1717 W. Wilshire Blvd. Los Angeles, Calif. 1717 N. Vine St. Hollywood, Calif.

GREGG SHORTHAND
is your letter of introduction to a position or to a better one.
Call, write or telephone State 1881 for Catalog
Starts Any Monday, Day or Evening
The GREGG COLLEGE
6 North Michigan Ave., Chicago

ENROLL NOW SAWYER SCHOOL of BUSINESS
At the West's largest business school. All latest methods and equipment. 3 schools, Los Angeles, Pasadena & Westwood Village.

BURDETT COLLEGE Business Training For Men and Women
Courses of college grade in Business Administration, Secretarial, and other subjects. Boston headquarters for Pace Accounting. Individual progress in skill subjects. Placement. Catalog 156 Stuart St., Boston. Hancock 6300. Lynn Branch, 74 Mt. Vernon St., Lynn, Mass.

Katharine Gibbs SECRETARIAL
TWO YEAR COURSE — College and cultural subjects, with thorough secretarial training.
ONE YEAR COURSE—Intensive secretarial training. Also SPECIAL COURSE for COLLEGE WOMEN.
Delightful residences in Boston and in New York.
For catalog address: *Secretary to Director*
BOSTON NEW YORK PROVIDENCE
90 Marlborough St. 230 Park Ave. 155 Angell St.

UNIVERSITY TRAINING IN BUSINESS
ILLINOIS COLLEGE of Commerce
ESTABLISHED 1896
NEW courses in Advertising, Journalism and Secretarial
43 Years unexcelled record—training young men and women for all business positions. Diploma courses—3-12 mo. Two-year Degree courses in Accounting, Secretarial Science, and Business Administration. Day and Evening Sessions. Registration Aug. 29—Sept. 19. Free catalog C S.
1260 W. Madison, Chicago, Ill. VANburen 2788

A SELECT SCHOOL
• A business School with University Atmosphere requiring high school graduation and character references from every student. Owned by educators of national prominence. You can choose between the cultural and social advantages of Washington or New York City. Secretarial training of college grade. Extraordinary employment service.
THE WASHINGTON SCHOOL FOR SECRETARIES
246 Nat'l Press Bldg. Washington, D. C.
247 (M) Park Ave. New York, N. Y.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

CHAPEL HILL Estab. 1860
Girls 6-18. Country Day and Boarding
10 miles from Boston. Accredited. Music, Art, Homemaking, Shorthand and Typewriting. Small classes permit individual help. Home atmosphere. Attractive secluded campus. Varied sports. Endowment permits $200 day rate. Write for Day or Boarding information. Philip E. Goodhue, 324 Lexington St., Waltham, Mass. WAL. 2644

HOUSE IN THE PINES
A Country School Near Boston
Thorough College Preparatory and General Courses. Junior College course with year abroad optional. Secretarial, Household Arts, Music, Art courses. Fine riding horses.
Write for Junior College or Preparatory School catalogue.
GERTRUDE CORNISH MILLIKEN, Principal
100 Pine Street, Norton, Mass.

HILLSIDE
School and Junior College
Within 40 miles of N. Y. C., over new Merritt Highway. Junior College with courses in secretarial science and dramatic arts. Delightful campus and dormitory life in homelike atmosphere. College preparatory department has distinguished scholastic record. Junior day school. Gretchen Battey, A. M., Viola Vinton Morris, Principals, Box 52, Norwalk, Conn.

ERSKINE
Junior College Courses for Advanced Students
For Catalogue Address
Miss Euphemia A. McClintock, Director
111-B Beacon st., Boston. Tel. Com. 8028

Penn Hall School and JUNIOR COLLEGE
OPPORTUNITY for Young Women to enjoy delightful social life—southern climate—Career, College or Conservatory training. Courses cover 4-yr. High Sch. and Jr. College certificate to colleges without exams. All rooms with bath. National patronage. Details in catalog. F. S. MAGILL, LL.D. Box M, Chambersburg, Pa.

Lasell JUNIOR COLLEGE
For young women. Ten miles from Boston's advantages. Two-year courses for high school graduates. Academic, Home Economics, Secretarial, Merchandising, Art, Music, Expression. College preparatory. Sports. Catalog.
GUY M. WINSLOW, Ph.D., President
170 Woodland Road, Auburndale, Mass.

ARLINGTON HALL
Junior College and 4-year high school
Strong Academic work. Excellent Music and other Departments. In the Virginia hills, 15 minutes from White House. Modern sunny buildings. 100-acre wooded campus. Gymnasium, swimming, indoor riding arena. CARRIE S. SUTHERLIN, M. A., President. Ben. Franklin Sta., Washington, D. C.

LA REW SCHOOL For Girls
Accredited
College Preparatory Senior and Junior High Elementary
Fall term opens Wednesday, September 7th. Located in beautiful orange grove district, near mountains and seashore. Ideal atmosphere for social, educational and athletic development. Write for booklet.
Ethel March Fulton, Director
640 N. Citrus Ave., Azusa, California
Phone Azusa 36821

SEA PINES SCHOOL on Cape Cod
Regular and Special Courses
Lower School three terms on the Cape
Upper School optional mid-winter travel-term.
Hundred-Acre Estate
Horseback Riding *Private Beach*
Miss Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass.
Box 11

COEDUCATIONAL

Daycroft's Beautiful Main Building

DEVELOPMENT of character, preparation for life's work, vigorous sports, and cultural experiences are a few of the advantages at Daycroft. High Scholastic Standards are paramount. Day school and a fine boarding department with home environment and care.

Interscholastic Sports for Boys and Girls

WRITE FOR NEW PICTURES AND DATA

DAYCROFT Noroton Hill, Stamford, Conn.
N. Y. OFFICE—TELEPHONE WHITEHALL 3-0390

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

School of Journalism
ENROLL NOW.
Fiction, Feature News, Publicity, Screen, English
Day, Evening. Classes, Individual.
Times Bldg., N. Y. C. BRyant 9-4896

JUNIOR COLLEGES

LARSON JUNIOR COLLEGE
Girls. Accredited Liberal Arts. Exceptional Secretarial courses prepare for unique positions. Journalism. Library and Social Service. Homemaking. Music. Art. Design. Advertising. Degrees conferred. Sports. R. S. Grew, New Haven, Conn.

COEDUCATIONAL

THE BEMENT SCHOOL
Elementary boarding and country day school for boys and girls. Sound academic training. Music, arts, dramatics, dancing, sports. Write to
MRS. LEWIS M. BEMENT, Principal
Old Deerfield, Mass.

Pike's Progressive Boarding School and Camp
Girls and boys from kindergarten through eighth grade. Special attention given to discipline. Subjects can be made up. Small enrollment. Individual attention and family life. Stella Pike Nelson, Director. For further information, address C. Kelly Nelson, St. Charles, Ill., Box 224, or call St. Charles 145.

FORNACHON HALL
Homelike care for boys and girls. Pre-kindergarten through grades. Wise and loving attention to the child's sound mental and physical growth. Excellent education assured. Ideally located 1 hour from New York. 24th year. Catalog. Louise R. Carr, Pd.B., B.S., Principal, Ridgewood, N. J.

"PROGRESS at PRINCIPIA"
An interesting, illustrated periodical which will, upon request, be sent regularly without charge.
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School / Senior College
Lower School / Junior College
Coeducational

Berkeley Hall School
in the Heart of Beautiful Beverly Hills, Calif.
FOUNDED 1911
(an accredited school)
CO-EDUCATIONAL
Excellent Boarding Facilities
Modern DORMITORIES
Nursery, Kindergarten, Lower School, Junior High and High School
Boarding or Day Students. Extra-curricular activities include Athletics, Horseback Riding, Swimming, Dancing, Dramatics, Music.
For children in families where the value of right thinking is appreciated, Berkeley Hall School offers unique advantages.
Enroll now for Fall Term
Write for latest catalog.
BERKELEY HALL SCHOOL
300 No. Swall Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.
BRadshaw 21237 — Oxford 8092

The Home Forum

Picnic Bound

IT WAS one of those rare midsummer days in New England when the air was crystal clear, the sky cloudless, and the warmth of the sun grateful after the rain of the preceding night. But Mr. Meggis appeared anything but pleased as he gazed at the western horizon.

"Looks to me like a weather breeder," he muttered. But I refused to be downcast. "On the contrary," I replied, "it would be an excellent day for an outing."

Mr. Meggis glanced at me sharply as though I had been reading his thoughts. "That's what they seem to think," he remarked cryptically. (The "they," I took it, referred to his family.) He turned to me as if seeking sympathy. "We're going on a picnic," he continued with a shade of plaintiveness in his tone.

"It's one of the great American institutions," I responded with unabated cheerfulness.

"'Widespread' would be more exact than 'great,'" he corrected me as if from the depths of profound contemplation—"What," he began again after a brief silence, "is a picnic?"

"That is rather hard to define," I ventured cautiously. But he interrupted before I had any chance to go further.

* * *

"NOT AT ALL," he insisted firmly. "It is primarily an outing on which you travel a greater or less distance from home—depending on your judgment—and stop to consume refreshments that you have carried with you, before you start to return."

He waited for a moment to see if I would challenge him. Then he added with emphasis: "Generally the menu is distinctly inferior."

"Come now, Meggis," I interposed. "That is hardly fair. Do you remember the day we spent at the shore last week?"

But Mr. Meggis refused to be turned aside. "What would you think," he asked, "if you sat down to your dinner table and found it decorated with a wicker basket from which various kinds of sandwiches were extracted as the main part of the meal? You might be given a bit of cake for dessert. An orange or a banana might be tossed casually in your direction. And you would get an enamelware cup with something hot or cold to drink, poured from a thermos bottle. Isn't that the normal procedure at a picnic?"

I protested that there could be variations; and that, after all, the luncheon was less important than the surroundings.

"Vastly less important," he agreed with alacrity. "Did you ever plan to start on a picnic, prepare your luncheon, find that it was raining, and then stay at home and eat what you had provided to eat out of doors? Tasty, isn't it?"

Again I insisted that he was getting things out of proportion. But he was warming to his subject.

* * *

"FORGET THE MENU," he resumed with a generosity that did not deceive me. "Let's take up the problem of table deportment at a picnic. Generally there isn't a table—" he looked at me accusingly, "—but we'll overlook that."

Mr. Meggis hastily catalogued his thoughts. "First," he began, "there is what might be called the neo-Roman style of dining out-of-doors—reclining on one elbow. But, when there are many picnickers, that takes up an unconscionable amount of room. Some prefer to sit tailor-fashion, which is neat but awkward if there is any necessity for arising suddenly. Personally I prefer what could be termed the picnic stance, eating thoughtfully while remaining in a standing position. In that way you miss none of the landscape. I'll admit it has a double difficulty. It becomes mildly fatiguing, and I have been accused of appearing disdainful of my fellow picnickers. I assure you that there is nothing to the charge."

I could see that Mr. Meggis was hoping for corroboration, and I hastened to his rescue. "No one who knows you would ever suspect such a thing," I told him with a heartiness that was not assumed.

"The nub of picnicking," he started off again, pleased but trying not to show it, "is to find a proper place to picnic. Ideal spots are few, and they seem to be growing fewer. Did you ever notice on long motor trips how they are particularly elusive in the middle of the day, say from eleven until two o'clock? You can find plenty early in the morning or late in the afternoon—unless you have started out for supper. But, at the noon hour, they are either invisible or something that you have just passed."

"Then why don't you go back?" I suggested, hoping to solve his difficulty. It was no use.

"That's no help at all," he insisted. "By the time you return, it doesn't look so promising. Perhaps it's the angle of vision."

"Perhaps it's yourself," I suggested gently, but he did not hear me.

* * *

"IT DOESN'T SEEM to make much difference where you may be reconnoitering," he mused. "I remember that we drove for miles in the Gaspé before we found a place to consume home *habitant* bread and cheese that we had picked up on the way. That was in the days when Gaspé hotels were few and far between. There was plenty of open country, but either the ditches were too deep to drive off the road, or barbed wire fences kept us moving. Yes, the way of the picnicker is difficult."

Signs of activity within the Meggis residence warned us that the rest of the family were prepared to depart. "By the way," said Meggis confidentially, before he started toward his garage, "you don't know of a first-class place, do you?" (I have often noticed that when he is hurried Meggis lapses into the negative New England idiom.)

"If you do and you'll let me in on the secret," he assured me with a quizzical gleam, "I'll promise not to tell more than half a dozen others."

EDWIN F. MELVIN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to the Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$ 6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 33.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
BUDAPEST: Esterhazy 17.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago	Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit	3-101 General Motors Building
Miami	1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis	1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City	405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco	625 Market Street
Los Angeles	210 West Seventh Street
Seattle	824 Skinner Building
London	Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris	56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva	16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 824 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Down the Broom Road

DOWN the famous Broom Road, which knew the footsteps of Melville and Loti and Stevenson and Paul Gauguin and Rupert Brooke, you pass through thick and odorous foliage heavy with the breath of the tiare and the hinano and the taro and the pandanus-blossom. Glimpses of the far-reaching Pacific, tranquil and blue, disclose themselves to you from time to time beyond bits of white, palm-shaded beaches. Sometimes, on your left hand, you glance upward to mighty castellated, weather-eroded peaks whose summits are veiled in a haze delicate as the mist from a mountain waterfall.

You are, perhaps, one of a happy company. Everybody is singing, if not in compelling harmony at least with joyous spontaneity. There are guitars and accordions and ukuleles and such merry clamor that every peasant at work in the taro fields and coconut groves along the palm-lined way hastens to the roadside to give greeting.

By-and-by, then, we come to Mo-uu's place, Mo-uu who, of all Tahitians, is a symbol of the forever-vanished past, a reminder of the days when every white stranger was the guest of all Tahiti and properly honored with the best that any could offer. He has been host to the noted, and there is mention of him in a dozen books and scores of stories. His father entertained Stevenson and his grandfather Loti. At least Mo-uu so insists, and why should anyone question? Anyway, he himself was a friend of Brooke and he can talk familiarly of the eccentric Gauguin. He knows well many a novelist of today, Maugham and Service and Priestley and Hall and Nordoff. He has feted them all, but his hospitality to the obscure and unheralded stranger is just as warm, because that was the old Tahitian way.

Mo-uu's place is at the end of the Broom Road, thirty-five miles from Papeete, island capital. The placid waters of Port Phaeton ripple around the houses of thatch that stand close to the beach. There are several of them, and here abide Mo-uu's guests. In the middle of the clearing, surrounded by the lagoon and by palm, bread-fruit, banana and papaya trees, is the main house, semi-open and with a domed roof of thatch like a Samoan *fale*. The palm-wood boards of the floor are worn smooth by the feet of many dancers, for here the merriment of the old days is perpetuated.

In the evening, among the bungalow-like houses, the gentle breeze from the sea fans in refreshing breaths, bringing with it "the soft scents that idly stray o'er the quiet warm lagoon." The tropic moon rides high above the mighty peak of the Diademe and throws an eerie glow across the sloping hillsides beyond the dark waters of Port Phaeton. And on the distant reef the combers of the Pacific break in a never-ceasing, low-toned thunder, minor chord in this symphony of the South Seas.

M. T. G.

The Jungfrau at Sunrise

ONE after one, each snowy crag,
each peak, boulder, precipice, gorge,
is swept with needles of golden light,
and azure shadows recede
before the white flame of morning sun;
at this instant the peach-bloom fan of fire
in the sky fades to beryl,
deepens to clear flawless enamel blue,
no cloud stirring,
no wind moving;
the serried ranks of pines below the snow-line
are still and dark as carven onyx;
this morning is like a mosaic of gems
and shining metals:
white and gold and glittering blue,
utterly without motion.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

By Courtesy of the Treasury Department Art Project, Washington, D. C., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETAIL OF A FRESCO: *From a Mural Painting by Ward Lockwood*

NOTABLE in the history of American Art is the progress of mural painting. Since a special division of painting and sculpture was instituted under the Treasury Department, a host of artists have competed for commissions to decorate walls and to carve statuary for Federal Buildings. It is less than four years since this special department was organized, and there exists already a considerable collection of pictures and sculptures.

This half-length figure is a detail of a fresco by Ward Lockwood, which may be seen in the Post Office Building in Washington, D. C. The mural consists of two frescoes portraying the "Building of the West."

American artists, having turned their backs upon foreign shores, are seeking inspiration in American history. The subject of westward expansion has appealed to a number of the muralists, and they have each chosen to depict characteristic scenes, some in a realistic and some in a fanciful or romantic way. Ward Lockwood's depictions are done in a monumental manner stressing the heroic characteristics of Americans who undertook the responsibilities of the frontier.

The fresco technique demands breadth, simplicity, and conciseness. Mr. Lockwood has indicated outlines firmly, and has then modeled with but slight suggestion of light and shadow. The lantiscape, too, is treated with the same robust indications.

Landscape by Harriet Martineau

BY THE help of an overturned wheelbarrow, and some activity, and at the expense of a very little detriment to the hedge, the ladies were presently landed on Mr. Grey's territories. By common consent, the three directed their steps towards the end of the green walk, whence might be seen the prospect of which the sisters were never tired. A purple and golden crocus peeped up here and there from the turf of this walk; there was a wilderness of daffodils on either side, the blossoms just bursting from their green sheaths; the periwinkle, with its starry flowers and dark shining sprays, overran the borders; and the hedge which bounded the walk was red with swollen buds. As the gazers leaned on this close-clipped, compact hedge, they overlooked a wide extent of country. They stood on a sort of terrace, and below them was the field where the Greys' pet animals were wont to range. The old pony trotted towards the terrace, as if expecting notice. Fanny's and Mary's lambs approached and looked up, as awaiting something good. Philip amused himself and them with odd noises, but had nothing better for them; and so they soon scampered off, the pony throwing out his hind legs as if in indignation at his bad entertainment. Beyond this field, a few white cottages, in the rear of the village, peeped out from the lanes, and seemed to sit down to rest in the meadows, so profound was the repose which they seemed to express. The river wound quietly through the green level, filling its channel, and looking pearly under the light spring sky; and behind it the woods uprose, their softened masses and outlines prophesying of leafy summer shades. Near at hand the air was alive with twitterings: afar off, nature seemed asleep, and nothing was seen to move but the broad sail of a wherry, and a diminished figure of a man beside his horse, bush-harrowing in a distant green field.
—From "Deerbrook," by HARRIET MARTINEAU.

Schutz der Kinder

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IHRE Kinder auf rechte Art vor Schaden zu bewahren, ist wohl eines der wichtigsten Anliegen der Eltern. Sie möchten sie vor Gefahr schützen, ihnen Schmerzen und Sorgen ersparen, sie vor bösen Versuchungen der menschlichen Erfahrung bewahren. Viel von der die Kinder umgebenden elterlichen Besorgnis ist jedoch kein schützender Einfluß, sondern die Folge von Furcht—Furcht vor Bazillen, vor Ansteckung, vor Unfällen, vor einer vermutlichen bösen Macht, die die Unschuldigen umgarnen und auf gefährliche Wege führen möchte.

Eine Mutter ging einst zu einem christlich-wissenschaftlichen Ausüber, um ihm ihre Furcht und Sorge um die Gesundheit und Sicherheit ihres Kindes zu klagen, und es wurde ihr gesagt, daß die beste Pflege, die sie ihrem Kinde angedeihen lassen könne, darin bestehe, daß sie jeden Tag planmäßig einige Zeit über Gott und des Menschen Beziehung zu Ihm nachdenke. Als die Mutter diesen Rat befolgte, sah sie klar, daß ihr Kind in Wirklichkeit Gottes Kind war, da nach der Lehre der Christlichen Wissenschaft Gott der einzige Vater-Mutter ist; daß Er Seine Kinder mit einer größeren Liebe liebt, als man sich menschlich vorstellen kann; und daß vor allem Seine unumschränkte Macht in nie versagender Liebe, Beschützung und Führung für alle Seine Ideen zum Ausdruck kommt.

Infolge dieses Gottvertrauens sah diese Mutter das Kind zum Mädchen heranwachsen, bewahrt vor der Furcht und der Erfahrung der verschiedenen sogenannten Kinderkrankheiten. Mit den Jahren wurde es ihr immer klarer, daß Gott nichts so Liebloses verordnet, was Seine Kinder der Krankheit unterwerfen, die Reinheit und Schönheit des Kindesgedankens durch ungesunde materielle Annahmen beflecken oder durch die Befürchtungen der Menschheit versklaven würde. Sie sah auch, daß die einzigen wahrhaft ererbten Züge göttlicher Art sein müssen, da Gott der einzige Vater-Mutter ist; daß Gottes Herrschaft alle rechte Tätigkeit lenkt und daher die Möglichkeit von Unfällen in Seinem Reich ausschließt; daß in den Einflüsterungen des Bösen keine Wirklichkeit und keine Macht ist, da Gott das einzige Gemüt ist.

Christus Jesus sagte zu den Angehörigen und Freunden, die den geliebten Lazarus wiederhergestellt sahen (Joh. 11, 44): „Löset ihn auf und lasset ihn gehen!" Bloßes Sagen, daß es einem Kinde gut gehen werde, genügt nicht, wenn man nicht geistig versteht, warum es ihm gut gehen wird. Wirksam ist das Wissen, daß Gottes Kinder Ideen des Geistes sind, daß sie nur geistigen Harmonlegesetzen unterworfen sind und von keinen Befürchtungen oder Annahmen des sterblichen Gemüts berührt werden, gleichviel ob diese Gesetze ärztliche Gesetze oder Gesetze der Vererbung oder der Umgebung heißen. Und ein falsches Verantwortungsgefühl überwinden und in Gottes Regierung unerschütterliches Vertrauen setzen, bildet das weise Lösen oder Gehenlassen, das für das Wohl der Kinder unerläßlich ist.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entweckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, bestimmt den Begriff „Kinder" als „die geistigen Gedanken und Vertreter von Leben, Wahrheit und Liebe" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 582). Sehr viele Eltern in der ganzen Welt sind ihr dankbar für die Hilfe, die ihnen ihre Lehren waren, indem sie sie befähigten, ihre Befürchtungen aufzugeben und sich über ihre Kinder zu freuen, anstatt sich ängstlich um sie zu sorgen, und zu sehen, wie sie sich leiblich normal und gesund entwickeln und gesundes Denken bekunden.

Christus Jesus sagte von den Kindern (Matth. 19, 14): „Solcher ist das Himmelreich". Er meinte sicher nicht menschliche Wesen, die einer Krankheit nach der andern zum Opfer fallen, die ungehorsam, eigensinnig oder mental unreif zu sein scheinen, sondern er muß geistige Eigenschaften wie Reinheit, Empfänglichkeit und Demut gemeint haben, die im Kindesgedanken veranschaulicht sind.

Leute in gereiften Jahren hört man zuweilen den Wunsch äußern, daß sie ihr Leben noch einmal leben könnten, und manche scheinen zu versuchen, ihren Kindern die Laufbahn aufzudrängen, die sie jetzt wünschen, früher eingeschlagen zu haben. Anstatt zu versuchen, jeden menschlichen Schritt vorzuschreiben, sollten die Eltern daran denken, daß Gott allen die Fähigkeit gibt, ihre Entscheidungen selber zu treffen und zu wissen, was sie zu tun haben. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 97): „Alle menschliche Beherrschung ist tierischer Magnetismus" Gott hat uns nicht die Verantwortung auferlegt, jeden nötigen Schritt unserer Kinder zu bestimmen. Unsere Verantwortung liegt in dem Wissen, daß Er weise und liebevoll leitet und behütet, und daß nichts Seinen göttlichen Schutz hindern oder zunichte machen kann.

Alles, was von den Kindern gefordert wird, sollte nicht bloß von menschlicher Liebe angetrieben sein, sondern von der Weisheit und der Liebe, die die göttliche Liebe widerspiegeln. Der Gehorsam, der sowohl von den Eltern als auch von den Kindern gefordert wird, ist Gehorsam gegen das göttliche Prinzip, nicht bloß Gehorsam gegen einen menschlichen Sinn der Ermächtigung. Eltern und alle anderen, die nur reden, was die Liebe eingibt, und nur unter Seiner Leitung handeln, spiegeln dementsprechend die Vaterschaft und die Mutterschaft Gottes wider.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Antrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Familiar Things

IT IS familiar things that rest the heart:
Blue braided rugs, sunlit, upon the floor,
One pine, one star, the dusk has set apart,
And laughter filtering through a neighbor's door;
A woodland path the feet have often followed,
And twittering birds, and silver-flowing brooks;
A bowl of fruit, and plates, and cups smoothhollowed,
And kittens purring through the noon, and books:
An old, old air upon a violin,
The lovely birth and dying of the year,
A house serene and orderly within,
And someone speaking gentle words, and dear.

ELAINE V. EMANS

A House Beside the Lake of Coole

COOLE HOUSE, though it has lost the great park full of ancient trees, is still set in the midst of a thick wood, which spreads out behind the house in two directions, in one along the edges of a lake which, as there is no escape for its water except a narrow subterranean passage, doubles or trebles its size in winter. In later years I was to know the edges of that lake better than any spot on earth, to know it in all the changes of the seasons, to find there always some new beauty. Wondering at myself, I remember that when I first saw that house I was so full of the medievalism of William Morris that I did not like the gold frames, some deep and full of ornament, round the pictures in the drawing-room; years were to pass before I came to understand the earlier nineteenth and later eighteenth century, and to love that house more than all other houses.

Every generation had left its memorial; every generation had been highly educated; eldest sons had gone the grand tour, returning with statues or pictures; Mogul or Persian paintings had been brought from the Far East by a Gregory chairman of the East India Company, great earthenware ewers and basins, great silver bowls, by Lady Gregory's husband, a famous Governor of Ceylon. . . . Richard had brought in bullock-carts through Italy the marble copy of the Venus de' Medici in the drawing-room, added to the library the Greek and Roman Classics bound by famous French and English binders, substituted for the old straight avenue two great sweeping avenues each a mile or a little more in length. Was it he or his father who had possessed the Arab horses, painted by Stubbs? It was perhaps Lady Gregory's husband, a Trustee of the English National Gallery, who had bought the greater number of the pictures. Those that I keep most in memory are a Canaletto, a Guardi, a Zurbaran. Two or three that once hung there had, before I saw those great rooms, gone to the National Gallery, and the fine portraits by Augustus John and Charles Shannon were still to come. . . .

The house itself was plain and box-like, except on the side towards the lake where somebody, probably Richard Gregory, had enlarged the drawing-room and dining-room with great bow windows. Edward Martyn's burnt house had been like it doubtless, for it was into such houses men moved, when it was safe to leave their castles, or the thatched cottages under castle walls; architecture did not return until the cut stone Georgian houses of a later date.—W. B. YEATS, in "Dramatis Personae." (New York: Macmillan.)

Protection of Children

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RIGHTLY to protect their children from harm is probably one of the strongest desires of parents. They would shield them from danger, spare them pain and sorrow, defend them from evil temptations of human experience. Much of the parental solicitation surrounding children, however, is not a protecting influence, but the product of fear—fear of germs, of contagion, of accidents, of a suppositional evil power that would snare the innocent and lead into dangerous paths.

A mother once went to a Christian Science practitioner and poured out her fears about the health and safety of a little one, and was told that if she wished to take the best possible care of the child she should systematically set aside some time every day to think about God and man's relationship to Him. In following this advice, the mother saw clearly that since, as Christian Science teaches, God is the only Father-Mother, her child was, in reality, God's child; that He loved His children with a greater love than could be humanly conceived. And, best of all, that His absolute power is expressed in unfailing love, protection, and guidance for all His ideas.

As a result of thus trusting in God this mother saw the child grow to womanhood, protected from the fear or the experience of the various so-called children's diseases. As the years passed, it became more and more clear to her that God does not decree anything so unloving as that His children should be subject to disease or that the purity and beauty of the child thought should be contaminated by unwholesome material beliefs or enslaved by the fears of mankind. She saw, too, that since God is the only Father-Mother, the only truly inherited traits must be Godlike; that God's government, controlling all right activity, bars the possibility of accidents in His kingdom; that because God is the only Mind there is no reality or power in the suggestions of evil.

Christ Jesus said to the family and friends who saw the loved Lazarus restored (John 11:44), "Loose him, and let him go." To say merely that a child will be all right is insufficient unless one understands spiritually why he will be all right. To know that God's children are ideas of Spirit, subject only to spiritual laws of harmony, untouched by the fears or beliefs of mortal mind, whether these be called medical laws, laws of heredity or of environment, is the kind of knowing that is effectual. And the overcoming of a false sense of responsibility and the exercising of implicit trust in God's government constitute the wise loosing or letting go that is essential to the welfare of children.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gives the definition of "children," in part, as "the spiritual thoughts and representatives of Life, Truth, and Love" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 582). Many, many parents throughout the world are grateful to her for the help her teachings have been in enabling them to abandon their fears and to enjoy, rather than to worry about, their children, and to see them manifest normal, healthy bodies and wholesome thinking.

In speaking of children, Christ Jesus said (Matthew 19:14), "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." He surely did not refer to human beings, who seem to be victims of one disease after another, to be disobedient, self-willed, or mentally immature; but he must have referred to spiritual qualities, such as purity, receptivity, and humility, which are exemplified in the child thought.

The wish is sometimes expressed by those of mature years that they might live their lives over again, and some seem to attempt to urge upon their offspring the course they wish they had taken in earlier years. Instead of attempting to direct every human step, the parent should remember that God gives to all the ability to make their own decisions and to know what is right for them to do. Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 97), "All human control is animal magnetism." God has not burdened us with the responsibility of determining every necessary move of our children; our responsibility lies in knowing that He wisely and lovingly guides and guards, and that nothing can interfere with or annul His divine protection.

Every demand made upon children should be prompted not merely by human affection, but by the wisdom and love that reflect divine Love. The obedience which is required of both parent and child is obedience to divine Principle, not merely to a human sense of authority. Parents, and all others, who speak only as Love dictates, act only at His direction, are in this measure reflecting the fatherhood and motherhood of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Leaves

VAULTED over with silver,
Delicately groined
Like the ceiling of an old cathedral,
Mullein leaves in the fields
After a summer rain.

E. E. L.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"Substance"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, cloth	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
De luxe Edition, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover	7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols.	12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

By a Staff Photographer

All Aboard!

The old Providence Railroad Depot at Park Square, Boston, inset in (1) just where the Statler Office Building now occupies its site. With the shriek of locomotive whistles long banished from the Square, busses now line up in front of their various waiting rooms, as in (2) going to destinations as far flung as those inscribed in gilt letters on the side of one bus in (3). To and from the waiting rooms "red-caps" trudge with suitcases, just as they did in the earlier railroad station. (4) Baggage is checked conveniently, as in (5). An announcer chants departures in (6). Passengers buy tickets to all points North, South, East, and West in the Greyhound Terminal in (7).

Romance of Travel Returns to Park Square

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Train calling in the old Providence station in Park Square was something of a tradition. There was a balcony that ran around the main waiting room, or "head-house" as it was called during the three decades from 1870 to 1900 that it served Boston, and from this balcony succeeding train callers picked up "Big Pete," the giant fibre board megaphone, and dinned out the departing trains.

Their words poured forth in a rumbling, mellow flow that washed against the marble and plaster interior and echoed back and forth in the arousing sort of "polycoustics" that one likes to associate with Hannibal exhorting his elephant phalanxes, or Caesar his legions.

It was all very exciting. Nobody ever knew what the best train caller was saying. Even such simple, though pleasing, progressively measured appoggiatura as "New York, New Haven, and Hartford" took on all the mystic incantation of a Chinese barker at Revere Beach.

It was pure gibberish. To make the din worse, they clanged a big bell 15 minutes before the departure of each train. There were many trains, much bell ringing, and a tremendous amount of train calling. It was noisy, but rather nice. Even a 5:15 commuter felt as if quite a "to do" were being made over his departure.

Of course, all that is gone.

Voice of Robot

Walk past Park Square today and from some mysterious cranny a flat, robot voice in low mechanical tones unemotionally, but very plainly, proclaims that "the bus to Portland, Bath, and Bar Harbor is now loading."

And there you have it! It's a far cry from "Big Pete" the megaphone to the "Little Mike" (please excuse us) of today, but such has been the transition of Park Square and transportation.

But it just seems as if this little patch within sight of the Common had a tenacious destiny to be one of the principal places to greet the visiting and speed the departing.

In Colonial times, it was a ferry landing. Indeed, it was from approximately Park Square that the British put out that eventful night of Paul Revere's ride.

Then they started filling in the Back Bay, and Park Square found itself cut off from the water.

Canal Wanted

It was a period of eclipse, for Park Square was a mite too far from the center of town and the hotels to be much of a stage depot. Things looked very dark, indeed, for the future of Park Square in the transportation game because there was little talk of land travel. Everybody wanted a canal.

They studied routes from Boston to the Connecticut River, thence to the Hudson. In 1825 a voluminous report was even made on the subject.

But one day a strange, puffing, huffing, steaming, clattering affair pounded along the track, and almost before Boston realized what had occurred, it had the first chartered railroad in the United States. It ran from Boston to Lowell and began operation in 1830.

The following year the Boston and Providence was formed and the star of Park Square was once more in the ascendency. It was not until 1835, however, that transportation really came back to Park Square with a hiss of steam and a grind of brakes. The Boston and Providence station, a squat, heavy stone structure, then rose in Park Square. This was succeeded in 1870—when Park Square reached its zenith as a rail transportation center and the Old Colony took over the B. & P.—by one of those odd buildings, part Romanesque, part Gothic, that may go down in history under the general description as of the Victorian period.

It certainly would not be called beautiful in this more simple day, but in the 70's it was called a "show place" of the Back Bay.

Clock Illuminated

"Although surpassed," says a guide book of the period, "in size by a few buildings of the kind, it was one of the longest passenger stations in the world. A great marble hall in the center of the spacious head-house, imposing in its general effect and magnificent in its architectural beauty, was the strikingly effective feature of the interior.... The façade of the handsome exterior facing Columbus Avenue close beside Park Square, was marked by a finely proportioned tower, high up in which was a tower-clock illuminated at night."

This clock, although the guide book doesn't tell it, was the beacon that drew travelers across the long walk of the Common. It could be seen across quite a sweep and the slowly moving hands acted as irresistible magnets in hastening more than one tardy B. & P. patron across Boylston Street.

That was Park Square until the turn of the century. Then the merging of rail lines developed to a high art. Men dreamed dreams and for these great rail lines of their visions they needed greater rail stations. Thus, South Station.

South Station was the marvel of its day. The Scientific American described its novel construction which permitted commuter trains to come on the lower level while express trains came in the upper level (a scheme, incidentally, which never worked).

The town was full of talk about South Station with hardly a thought for Park Square. Within a year workmen demolished the early landmark. It cost $1,000,000; it stood where the Statler Hotel now stands.

Busses Come Along

For two decades and a half, transportation in Park Square was about as important as Charlie McCarthy without Edgar Bergen. Then one day a big rumbling, backfiring, smelly contraption, ungainly, creaking, a veritable house on wheels, rolled into Park Square and drew up alongside a yellow line. It was a bus, and a new era for Park Square.

Of course, that first clumsy bus bears as much resemblance to the streamlined beauty of today as those first converted Concord carriages of the Boston and Providence of 1835 bore to the all-steel Pullman of 1900. Each year has seen the evolution of design in busses as well as the regeneration of Park Square as a transportation center.

Nobody has taken the trouble to compile comparative figures, if indeed they could, but it seems a fair observation that—subtracting commuters—more people now set out from Park Square for more distant points than ever before in the history of the bustling 10 acres.

There are all sorts of busses in Park Square today. Some are simply lengthened-out automobiles, a few doors and seats cut into their middle section. Others are converted trucks, rather bumpy. Some are snub-nosed and have the driver and passengers perched high above the baggage where they can see over the tops of other cars and enjoy the scenery. Some are economy busses; some are luxury busses.

Like an Airliner

One of the latter leaves every night at 5:25. It has a hostess, just like an airliner, a buffet, and reclining chairs.

But for 15 cents any bus patron can enjoy a bit of luxury. It is "pillow service." For that sum a young man supplies travelers with a fresh pillow to encourage pleasant passage of the swaying hours. Then there is the man who proffers newspapers and magazines—though whether one can comfortably read on a bus is one of those moot questions.

For a while they had "mystery" busses running from Park Square, which surely was quite an improvement in imagination over the old train days. The idea simply was that people boarded these busses early in the evening and were taken to some unknown point, usually a near-by amusement park. The idea offered the unknown, and the chance for a good time in addition to the bus ride; but it didn't catch on so well, and they don't run "mystery" rides anymore.

A Bus Departs

There is a certain amount of glamor to Park Square nowadays. Not, of course, the bell ringing, smoke puffing, train calling glamor of the old days; for there seems to be less romance in the throbbing motors with their rather terrible smells and smoke. But the genial red caps rush about, the lettering on the sides of the busses proclaim far-off places filled with adventure . . . New York, even Hollywood. And the eager travelers are there.

The mechanical voice drones its message: "Bus for Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City, and Los Angeles now loading at the South Entrance." . . . There is a scurrying to the baggage room, a heavily laden red cap strains his way to the curb, a line forms as tickets are taken up . . . "Pillow service" shouts a boy . . . there is a dull crash as the baggage compartment door shuts . . . the motor chortles, the exhaust bangs out, the smoke puffs up . . . Somebody waves a handkerchief, the gears grind into mesh, a police whistle blows, a taxi's brakes screech, big tires turn. . . . Park Square silently bids bon voyage.

Boston Sales Drive Extends To Many Outlying Sections

Boston News Today

Business Finds Sales Make Jobs

Outlying cities and towns in the metropolitan area are joining in the Boston Sales Crusade and many meetings have been called by chambers of commerce and trade organizations, it was announced today at the crusade headquarters in the Boston Chamber of Comerce Building.

The Harvard Square Business Men's Association informed the committee today that it is planned to decorate all the stores in its territory with banners and flags, carrying slogans of the campaign in some cases. The Chelsea and Arlington Chambers of Commerce have both scheduled meetings on the campaign for next Wednesday. Many individual firms have called special meetings of their sales forces. One of the largest of these meetings, it is expected, will be held tonight in the Cambridge warehouse of the Kraft Phenix Cheese Corporation.

The Boston Chamber of Comerce pointed out that while many sections of the country are running behind last year's figures for retail sales, Boston's records compare favorably with those of 1937, and there are indications that the present "Sales Mean Jobs" campaign is producing a definite up-swing.

E. C. Johnson, chairman of the Boston Sales Crusade committee, who is to address the Cambridge Industrial Association at a special meeting Monday noon, said today:

"It is gratifying to the members of the Boston Sales Crusade Committee ,to see the small merchant and business man, those who employ only a few, entering so wholeheartedly into this campaign to provide jobs through the medium of purchases."

British Building System Is Praised

The United States has a lesson to learn from England in ways to develop home financing, according to Ernest A. Hale, of Boston, President of the New England League of Federal Savings Institutions who speaks to 300 members at the annual convention of the league today at the New Ocean House in Swampscott.

At least two thirds of the 3,300,000 homes built in England since the World War have been financed by thrift savings and home financing institutions, said Mr. Hale.

The organization of New England savings and loan co-operative banks into Federal Savings and Loan Associations is a step patterned after the British System. This plan holds promise of developing as widely and as successfully as the building and

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Synthetic Resin Tubing Can Be Tied Into Knots

So flexible it can be tied in knots, tubing of synthetic resin made from alcohol is being marketed in the United States.

The resin was developed to meet the demand for a material unaffected by gasoline, oils, and organic solvents, according to the Industrial Bulletin of Arthur D. Little, Inc.

High tensile strength and great resistance to impacts make the resin suitable for vacuum or high-pressure tubing. Sold abroad for several years, it is said to be successful in many industrial applications. Chief among these are its uses in fuel and brake lines and lubrication systems of motor vehicles, and in fuel and oil-handling equipment.

As the new resin is not highly resistant to water, however, a protective sheathing and an outer covering are used to protect it from contact with water or steam.

Five Jobs Landed By 40-Plus Club Show Idea Sound

Employment has been secured already for five men of the Forty Plus Club of unemployed executives in Boston, as the result of its co-operative effort to interest employers in the varied talents and mature experience of its members.

The first letter to be sent out by the club to a number of Massachusetts firms employing 50 or more workers, went out last week. It stressed the value of executives with wide and long experience and pointed out that in the ranks of Forty Plus are men adequately fitted to fill any special executive need.

The five positions secured were an immediate result of this first letter.

At the regular meeting in the Boston YMCA last night, members were considerably encouraged by the announcement of this initial success.

It was also reported that Lawrence A. Burbeck of 1 Mail Street, Salem, has been chosen president of the new Essex County Forty Plus Chapter. Enquiries about it may be addressed to him.

Worcester Apple Festival Opens Oct. 8

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 10—The New England Festival, which was scheduled to have its first annual showing in Worcester County Oct. 2 to 8, to honor the memory of John Chapman (Johnny Appleseed) and to call attention to the excellency of New England apples, has been postponed to the week beginning Oct. 8, according to an announcement made by John E. Rice of the New England Apple Festival, Inc.

Political Advertisements Barred in Liquor Places

Political posters, cartoons, portraits, and advertisements have been barred from taverns, restaurants, and other premises licensed to sell liquor in Boston by a ruling yesterday of the Boston Licensing Board.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 11

Theaters

Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Keith Memorial—
Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Carefree." 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Also "Smashing the Rackets," with Chester Morris, Frances Mercer and Bruce Cabot. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. Also "Steel Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:40, 6:50, 9.

Boston—
"Crime School," with "The Dead End Kids." 11:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 7, 9:45. Also "Gold Mine in the Sky," featuring Gene Autry. 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Gene Raymond in "Life of the Party." Also "Born to the West," with John Wayne and Marsha Hunt. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "King Kong," with Robert Armstrong. Also "Swing Your Lady," featuring Humphrey Bogart.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Boy Meets Girl," featuring James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also Bruce Cabot and Beverly Roberts in "Tenth Avenue Kid." Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:20.

Exeter—
"Little Miss Broadway," starring Shirley Temple 1:50, 4:50, 7:50. Also "Carefree." 3:30, 6:30, 9.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
"Having Wonderful Time," starring Ginger Rogers and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Also Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto's Gamble." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Uptown—
"The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," featuring Edward G. Robinson. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. Also "Mother Carey's Chickens." 3:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"I'll Give a Million," with Warner Baxter. 3:50, 6:56, 9:55. Also "The Lone Wolf in Paris," featuring Francis Lederer. 2:09, 5:14, 8:16.

Strand—
"Mad About Music," starring Deanna Durbin. Also "Panamint's Bad Man," with Smith Ballew. Tomorrow: "Joy of Living," with Irene Dunne. Also "Saturday's Heroes," with Marian Marsh.

State and Orpheum—
Norma Shearer and Tyrone Power in "Marie Antoinette." Orpheum: 10:40 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:10. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:20.

South Station Theater—
Robert Benchley explains "How to Raise a Baby," "Joaquin Murietta," "Fishing New Zealand Waters," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyrone Power and Alice Faye. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 3:50, 6:10, 9:45. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:20. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:45, 8:15.

Trans-Lux—
Opening of new theater, 9 a. m. Latest newsreels, featuring the Inside Story of Czechoslovakia. "Demons of the Deep," and "A Lad in Bagdad."

University—
Shirley Temple in "Little Miss Broadway." 3:15, 6:20, 9:20. Also Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance." 1:55, 5, 8. Tomorrow: Richard Dix in "Blind Alibi." Also "Shopworn Angel" with Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart.

Tremont—
Bette Davis and Leslie Howard in "It's Love I'm After." Also "Music for Madame," with Nino Martini. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Irene Dunne in "Joy of Living." Also "I Met My Love Again," with Joan Bennett.

Metropolitan—
"Sing You Sinners," starring Bing Crosby, Ellen Drew, and Fred MacMurray. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:45. Also Kay Francis and George Brent in "Secrets of an Actress." 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:25.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Tropic Holiday," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Ray Milland, Martha Raye, and Bob Burns. 3:30, 6:55, 9:45. Also "Swiss Miss," with Laurel and Hardy. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Tomorrow: Margaret Sullavan in "Shopworn Angel."

Tomorrow

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
Misses Mae Taylor, Verona Durick and Mr. Albion Metcalf will present a musicale at Fenway Court. 3.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair today with slowly rising temperatures; cloudy tomorrow afternoon or night; gentle northeast and east winds.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Fair with slowly rising temperature today; cloudy with rising temperature tomorrow in the interior, followed by showers tomorrow afternoon or night.

Vermont: Fair with slowly rising temperature today; Sunday cloudy, probably showers.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	62	Minneapolis	66	70
Bermuda	74	88	New Orleans	72	88
Chicago	70	72	New York	56	66
Denver	58	86	Norfolk	66	72
Helena	64	80	Philadelphia	58	68
Kansas City	78	100	St. Louis	72	96
Los Angeles	64	76	San Francisco	58	82
Miami	82	86	Washington	58	72

A—7:30 a. m. Sept. 10.
B—Maximum Sept. 9

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:38 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Sunday, 12:57 p. m.; height, 10 feet.
Monday 1:18 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles by 7:34 p. m. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 7:33 p. m. Sunday.

Boston Ball Player Merits Prominent Recognition—National Tennis Singles—Chess

Foxx May Bring Valuable Player Award to Boston

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the first time in more than 25 seasons, a Boston player deserves prominent recognition in the annual most valuable player polls. Jimmy Foxx is the man. During the current campaign the Red Sox first baseman has accomplished one of the most glamorous comebacks in modern baseball history and holds the No. 1 spot in the American League.

When selections begin soon, Foxx will have powerfull backing. But the competition will not be one sided. Hank Greenberg is challenging Babe Ruth's home run record. Joe Di Maggio holds the sentiment of many scribes and fans because of his great recovery, after an inauspicious start with the Yankees.

Dickey Ranks High

Bill Dickey, another Yankee, is regarded highly. Perhaps he should rank ahead of both Greenberg and Di Maggio. There is Lefty Grove, who won 14 games for the Red Sox before running into his mysterious difficulty. Red Ruffing reached the 20-game class for the Yankees for the third straight season, a record for American League hurlers in New York.

But consider Foxx's record; particularly his remarkable comeback.

Last year Jimmy batted .285, drove in 127 runs and had 36 homers. Today, with some three weeks of the race remaining, Double-X is giving Averill and Travis a battle for the league batting crown with an average above the .340 level. He has passed the 40 mark in four-baggers and the 150 point in runs driven home. Several days ago he bettered his 1937 total in runs scored and at the moment is pacing the circuit.

Foxx Missed In 1937

It is interesting to note that in 1937, when the big league writers picked Charley Gehringer—the batting champion—as the player of the year in the American, Foxx's name failed to appear on the ballot. Twenty-four men figured in the voting, with Di Maggio second. But Foxx missed the boat.

Only one Boston player has received the most valuable distinction. Tris Speaker, back in 1912, took the Chalmers award. Billy Werber, in 1934, finished second to Lou Gehrig. But Bill escaped the No. 1 selection by 17 votes. It remains for Foxx to put Boston back on the map.

Medwick Is Out

The leading candidate in the National League, according to gossip in the press box, is Mell Ott, the little Giant of the Polo Grounds. Mel polled 24 votes last season and finished seventh. Joe Medwick won with a two-point advantage over Gabby Hartnett.

This year Medwick and Hartnett are out of the running. In their places are Arky Vaughan, Johnny Rizzo, Frank "Buck" McCormick and Paul Derringer, to name a few But Ott stands out like a home run in a prospective no-hitter.

The Giant has never walked off with the award, although he came close in 1936 when he and Carl Hubbell carried the Terrymen into the World Series. Carl was given the nod because of his brilliant mound record.

Ott kept the Terrys high in the National League race until the bottom fell out of their hurling staff and injuries wrecked several other spots in the lineup. Mel is pacing his circuit in homers and runs driven in. A great man in the well-known "clutch," the third baseman-outfielder is one of the few McGraw discoveries still playing baseball.

The Standings

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	91	41	.689
Boston	75	55	.577
Cleveland	75	55	.577
Detroit	67	64	.511
Washington	65	68	.489
Chicago	54	70	.435
St. Louis	45	81	.357
Philadelphia	47	85	.356

Results Sept. 9

Philadelphia 4, Boston 3.
New York 2, Washington 0.
Detroit 11, Cleveland 5.
St. Louis-Chicago (rain).

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	76	53	.589
Chicago	74	58	.561
Cincinnati	73	59	.553
New York	72	60	.545
Boston	65	65	.500
St. Louis	62	71	.466
Brooklyn	60	71	.458
Philadelphia	42	87	.326

Results Sept. 9

Philadelphia 4, Boston 2.
Chicago 4, St. Louis 2.
Brooklyn 7, New York 1.

Around The Hub

Softball Tourney

Metropolitan Boston's first softball tournament will be held in Somerville starting Sept. 17 when 19 teams representing 11 cities compete for the championship of Class A and Class B starting at 2 p. m., on the Trum Field, Somerville, diamonds, and will continue Sept. 18 at Lincoln Park, near Union Square, Somerville, starting at 2 p. m. Ten teams have entered in Class A and nine in Class B.

The tournament is sponsored by the Amateur Softball Association of America, W. Duncan Russell, Commissioner for Metropolitan Boston, in co-operation with Community Service of Boston, Inc.

This tournament will be conducted as a trial series and if successful a permanent Softball Association in Metropolitan Boston will be formed and teams from this section will have an opportunity to compete annually in metropolitan, state and possibly national championships. The Somerville Recreation Commission is providing all facilities for the tournament.

Softball is developing rapidly as a popular game for the amateur as the players do not need to be expert. The game differs from baseball as ten men are on a team; the extra man plays as a roving infielder, just back of shortstop or second base. The playing diamond is also smaller, the ball larger and the pitching different from the regular game inasmuch as it is a rule that the pitcher must use an underhand delivery, with as much wind-up as he feels necessary. In spite of using the larger ball and underhand pitching, the game is fast.

Teams entered in the tournament will come from Belmont, Brookline, Boston, Chelsea, Malden, Medford, Cambridge, Revere, Somerville, Stoneham and Wakefield.

By the Associated Press

Willie Werber, former Red Sox problem player, pitched the Athletics to a 4-to-3 victory over the Sox at Fenway Park yesterday when, as a matter of fact, he was under suspension. Notice of the suspension of Werber for three days for his run-in with Meyers of the Senators Thursday had not been read by any of the powers-that-be before the damage had been done.

Since the Tigers smeared the Indians, thereby keeping the Sockers in a second place deadlock, no great amount of harm was done . . . but it is likely that the Sockers would have had that spot all to themselves if one of their employees hadn't missed Umpire George Moriarty by a matter of seconds while attempting to deliver President Will Harridge's wire suspending Werber.

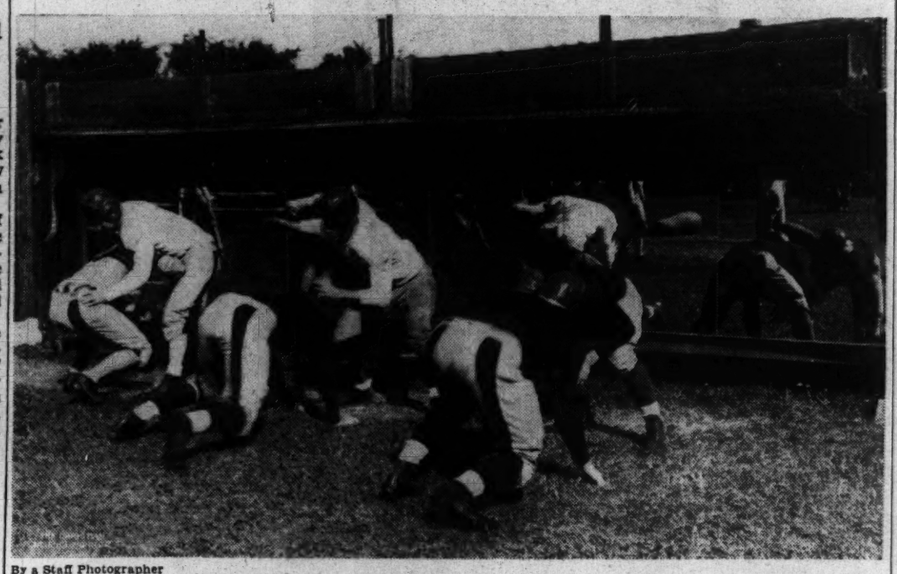
Moriarty had just stepped onto the playing field when the messenger reached the umpires' dressing room and one of Harridge's own edicts is that no mail or telegraph deliveries can be made to his arbiters on the diamond . . . Connie Mack received his notice before he passed over his starting lineup, but, as he has been doing for almost 40 years, he placed it unopened in his pocket, for after-game perusal.

* * *

Denny Shute, the two-in-a-row P. G. A. champ, is reported to be readying himself to step out of Brae Burn and move into the Unicorn public course in Stoneham when his contract expires shortly. . . .

The Red Sockers, especially sluggers like Foxx, Chapman and Vosmik, are having much clean fun riding Joe Cronin since they learned he gave Joe Di Maggio his first batting lesson . . . About 10 years ago, when Joe was breaking in with Washington, he was lured into a school near his San Francisco home to give the pupils a few baseball pointers . . . One of the lads who hung on every Cronin word was Di Maggio, then 14. . . . According to Eddie Collins, Tom Yawkey can get back most of the money he paid out for the Louisville Club by selling Lou Reese, a young shortstop, to the Cubs . . . "If we didn't buy Louisville," Collins said, "the Reds were willing to, just to get Reese. They had offered $25,000 cash and three players for him and were turned down."

It's Done With Mirrors at Harvard



By a Staff Photographer

Coach Dick Harlow, launching the Crimson football season the earliest in years, placed a case of mirrors, borrowed from Crew Coach Tom Bolles, in front of the scrimmaging machine yesterday when he greeted his opening day squad of 65 players. Almost every player had an opportunity to study his tackling, blocking and ball-carrying technique in the looking glass. The opening game is with Brown on Oct. 1.

Yacht Racing Season Nears Grand Finale

By Wendell Adams Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

They'll be putting the spinnakers and other light sails away for the winter after tomorrow as the Squatum Yacht Club plays host to the Boston Bay sailors in the finale of interclub racing during the 1938 season.

Tomorrow decides the champions of interclub racing for this season, with close-covering tactics being the order of the day.

The cock-of-the-walk pennant is due to change hands this year with two comparatively young skippers in the Indian Class far in the lead for the most coveted title of "interclub champion of the Indian Class."

"L"

Paul McCoombs' Kickapoo, with its unique letter "L" standing for number 50, has been the sensational interclub leader this season. Sailed by John McAleer, this new Indian, built last winter by Weymouth's Milt Koopman, jumped to the interclub fore early and has not been headed since.

The Kickapoo has not been without rivals. Jimmy Bonney, owner and skipper of the Wiwona, has proved himself the most improved helmsman of the year, and has more than shared the trophy honors with Kickapoo.

Bonney, in fact, won the most-prized trophy of the year when his consistent exhibition during Marblehead Race Week gained for him the William Carleton Memorial Trophy.

But Kickapoo has been the interclub leader. Never below seventh in interclub racing, Kickapoo has built it margin of over 15 points carefully. Wiwona always in runner-up berth.

Snipe Champion

There will be other season's champions decided tomorrow. Of course, the Snipe champion has never been in doubt, what with the clever handling of Top Hat by its owner, Harry McDonough, captain of the second place, Sears Bowl, South Boston crew.

From the Manchester 18-footers down to the single sail Snow Birds, last-minute efforts will be made. And the champions of 1938 will not be determined until that straggling last boat comes drifting across the finish line!

Cohasset Wins Again

EDGARTOWN, Mass., Sept. 10 (AP)—Cohasset of the South Shore Yacht Racing Association, reveling in heavy going, won the third race of the women's national sailing championship and led the field of six contestants in total points scored. A dry northeaster, which caused postponement of Thursday's scheduled races, delayed yesterday's start until late afternoon, but officials, expecting better conditions, hoped to complete the three final races over the 7½ mile course today.

Chess—*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
Sept. 10, 1938

Problem No. 2069
By F. Gamage

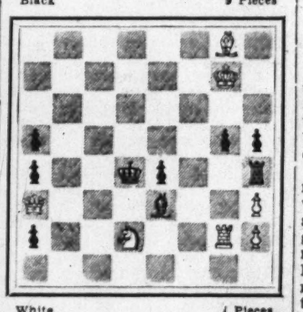
Black 9 Pieces

White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Another prizewinner by the well-known Brocton composer. Second Honorable Mention in Two-Move Open, 1937 N. A. P. C. C.)

Problem No. 2070
By Dr. G. Dobbs

Black 9 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Second Honorable Mention, Three-Move Open, 1937 N. A. P. C. C. The Georgia clergyman holds to a high standard.)

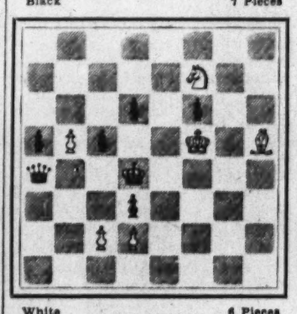
Solutions to Problems

No. 2067. P-Kt4
No. 2068. 1. B-Kt4 K-Q5
2. Q-Q5ch
1. ——— K-B3
2. Q-K6ch
1. ——— P-B3
2. Q-Kt8

End-Game No. 423. Stalemate! 1 P-R8(Q), R-R7ch; 2 K-Kt5, RxQ; 3 P-Kt7ch, KxP; 4 P-B6ch, K moves; 5 White has no move!

End-Game No. 424
By A. A. Troitzky

Black 7 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and win
(An ingenious study by the master Russian ending composer.)

Notes

An interesting game is now in progress between the British Broadcasting Corporation and listeners. The listeners send postcards selecting moves, the move with the largest number of advocates being adopted. Every Thursday in The Listener, the weekly journal, the position then reached is published.

The British championship tournament, recently concluded at Brighton, resulted in a triumph for C. H. O'D. Alexander, a young schoolmaster who has long been a dangerous opponent. His score was 8-3. Second were H. Golombek, editor of the British Chess Magazine, and Sergeant, with 7½-3½. Sir George Thomas, former champion, could only tie for fifth.

In connection with the New York State championship, won by Denker, three other tournaments were held: Major, won by B. Gerfinkel, Buffalo; second, N. Beckhardt, New York; Minor, won by E. Dayton, New Rochelle; second, T. J. Connelly, New York; Class C, won by M. Sable, Syracuse; second, B. M. Smith, Syracuse. Next year's summer congress will take place at Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y. Dr. C. H. King, a member of the faculty, will take charge.

Although Denker lost to Santasiere in the New York championship, he edged him out in the final standing because he won seven games outright, with only one draw. Santasiere was undefeated, but drew four games.

Denker has an enterprising style, especially against the less experienced opponent. The game below shows how he gradually developed a winning attack, playing black in the Queen's Gambit.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Murdock White	Denker Black	Murdock White	Denker Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 Kt-Kt3	P-KR4
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	17 R-K	Kt-Kt5
3 P-B4	Kt-KB3	18 BxKt	PxB
4 P-K3	B-K2	19 Kt-Q2	BxKt
5 Kt-B3	Castles	20 RPxB	P-R5
6 B-Q2	QKt-Q2	21 Kt-B	PxP
7 PxP(a)	PxP	22 KtxP	Q-R5
8 Q-B2	P-B3	23 R-K2	R-Kt1
9 B-Q3	B-Q3	24 R-Kt2	R-B3
10 P-QR3	R-K	25 B-Kt2	Q-R7ch
11 P-QKt4(b)	Q-K2	26 K-B	QxKt
12 Kt-K2	Kt-K5	27 P-Q5	Q-R7
13 B-B	QKt-B3	28 K-K	Q-R8ch
14 Castles	B-Q2	Resigns	
15 R-Kt	P-QR3		

(a) White's handling of the opening presents Black with no grave problems, and, in fact, forfeits the initiative.

(b) White's normal attack, in this formation, lies on the Q side, but Black's control of the center delays its development just long enough for Black to commence fireworks on the K side.

Another well-played win by the new New York champion:

Queen's Gambit Declined

Denker White	Marchand Black	Denker White	Marchand Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 QR-Q	R-Q3
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	17 P-QR3	B-QR4
3 P-K3	P-K3	18 B-R2	BxQKt
4 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	19 QxB	QR-Q
5 B-Q3	QKt-Q2	20 P-R3	Kt-R5
6 Castles	B-Q3	21 Q-Kt4	BxKt
7 Kt-B3	Castles	22 PxB	Kt-Kt3
8 P-K4	PxBP	23 P-B4	PxQP
9 BxP	P-K4	24 PxQP	P-Kt4
10 B-KKt5	Q-K2	25 PxKt	R(Q3)-Q1
11 R-K	R-Q	26 P-Q6	Q-B
12 P-Q5	Kt-Kt3	27 B-KKt3	Kt-R4
13 B-Kt3	B-QKt5	28 P-K6	PxP
14 Q-Q3	P-KR3	29 RxP	Resigns
15 B-KR4	B-Kt5		

N. H. Schedules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—Schedules in varsity and freshman cross-country and freshman football at the University of New Hampshire have been released by William H. Cowell, director of athletics.

The varsity harriers face a five-meet slate, opening with the University of Maine at Durham, Oct. 8, and closing with the N. E. I. A. A. A. games at Boston, Nov. 7. Other meets include Rhode Island at Kingston, Oct. 14; Harvard-Dartmouth at Cambridge, Oct. 21, and the Harvard Open, also at Cambridge, Oct. 28 and 29.

The freshman cross-country team will meet first-year representatives in an identical schedule.

Yearling footballers, meeting the University's junior varsity team on Oct. 14 and Nov. 11, play at Exeter on Oct. 22, and face Bridgton at Durham, Nov. 5.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm of Germany rallied to beat Bobby Riggs, 0—6, 6—8, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2, in semifinals of U. S. singles tennis championships after Don Budge routed Frankie Parker, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2.

Top-Seeded Win Easily In U. S. Play

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 10 (AP)—The four top-ranking stars, who performed before a crowd of 8,000 yesterday in the men's and women's National singles tennis championships, set such glittering examples to the rest of the field that the entry was reduced to 32 survivors in each division without a single major disaster, only one minor accident and a few hair-breadth escapes.

The top-rankers were Don Budge and John Bromwich, who stand at No. 1 on the U. S. and foreign men's seeded lists: Alice Marble of Los Angeles, No. 2 on the domestic women's list, and Jadwiga (Ja-Ja) Jedrzejowska of Poland, No. 1 in the strong group of feminine invaders.

Among them this high-powered quartet lost seven games in 10 sets. Budge beat Welby Van Horn of Los Angeles, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1; Bromwich eliminated Gus Ganzenmuller of Seacliff, Mass., 6—1, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Marble, champion in 1936 and No. 1 in national ranking, beat Mrs. Catherine Sample of Miami, Fla., 6—1, 6—0, and "Ja-Ja" runner-up a year ago to Anita Lizana of Chile, dusted off Elizabeth Blackman of Detroit, 6—0, 6—3.

Easy for Budge

Budge, playing his opening match after drawing a first-round bye, didn't draw a deep breath and didn't come into the fore-court more than half a dozen times in whipping the ears off Van Horn, a promising West Coast junior who had been expected to make a better showing. Welby never got over the idea he was playing the Australian, French and Wimbledon, champion and defender of the U. S. crown.

Ganzenmuller, Mrs. Sample and Miss Blackman also were sadly outclassed. Ganzenmuller didn't even give Bromwich a mild workout: Mrs. Sample showed flurries, but no more, against Miss Marble, and Miss Blackman was completely bewildered by the booming forehand placements that came bouncing all around and at her from Ja-Ja's racquet.

The hard-fought matches almost all were fought out on field courts, before a few hundred spectators at the most. It was one of those gatherings which saw Sidney Wood, the blond New York court craftsman, whose comeback earned him a No. 4 seeding, return from the brink of elimination to edge out the veteran J. Gilbert Hall, 9—7, 4—6, 1—6, 6—4, 6—4. On an adjoining court Charles Edgar Hare, big English southpaw, seeded eighth, came out on top in the day's marathon, with the Australian Davis Cup spare, Leonard Schwartz, at 6—4, 7—5, 10—12, 5—7, 10—8.

Hunt Beats Nakano

Another small crowd saw erratic Gil Hunt of Washington, D. C., put out the lone seeded player to fall, seventh-ranked Fumiteru Nakano of Japan, 6—8, 1—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Of the Stadium matches, the best were those between Joe Hunt and Wayne Sabin, Davis Cup spares this year and last, respectively, and Bobby Riggs and Frank Guernsey, Jr., the intercollegiate champion. Hunt, seeded third, beat Sabin, No. 6 in U. S. ranking, 6—1, 8—6, 6—3, in a match that became a struggle to see who could get to the net first. Riggs, ranked next to Budge, outsteadied Guernsey, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4, in a match marked by long and frequently brilliant rallies that brought cheers from the gallery.

Adrian Quist, Bromwich's countryman and placed next to him in the foreign seeded list: Ferenc Puncec of Yugoslavia, No. 3 seed, and Yvon Petra of France, No. 5, all came through to the third round in straight sets.

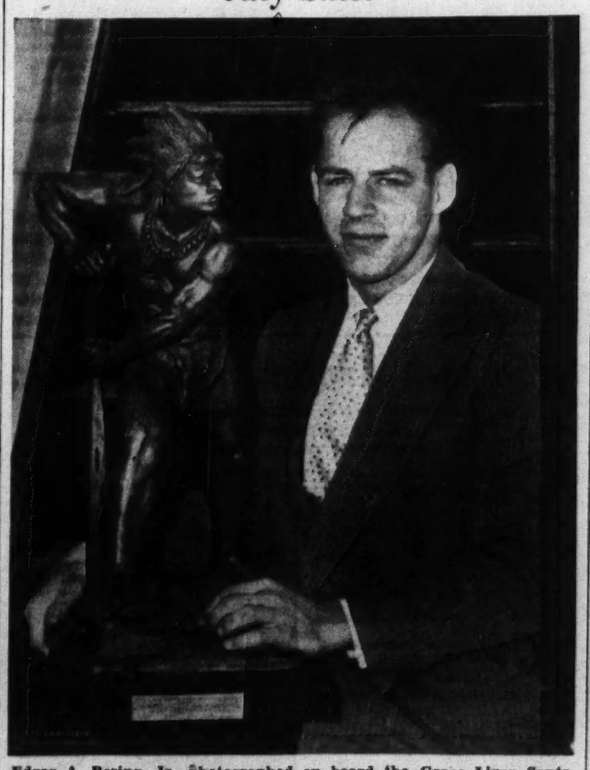
Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting
(First three in each league)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Lombardi, Reds	111	417	48	148	.350
Averill, Indians	120	426	96	147	.345
Foxx, Red Sox	130	496	117	170	.343
Travis, Senators	128	498	85	170	.341
Miza, Cardinals	130	464	77	153	.330
Weintraub, Phillies	81	287	43	94	.328

July Skier



Edgar A. Bering, Jr., photographed on board the Grace Liner Santa Maria as he arrived in New York recently from Chile, where he won the Pan-American downhill ski championship at Farellones, July 31. The trophy is a statue of an Araucanian Indian chief and was presented to Bering by the Chilean Government. Bering, who lives in Salt Lake City, Utah, will return to Harvard this fall.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

The Curtis Cup Match

If every international sports competition could be carried out as satisfactorily as was the Curtis Cup match between the women of the United States and Great Britain, there is no question but what sports would have an even greater influence toward international good will than they have had. By that we do not mean to say that all of the international competitions of the past have not tended to help make a better understanding between the nations of the world, for we know that 90 per cent or more of them have. But the match which was played at the Essex Country Club, Manchester, Mass., for the Cup presented by Margaret and Harriot S. Curtis, last Wednesday and Thursday, was one of the most interesting and sportsmanlike that anyone could ask for. Keen as the battle was, the players gave every indication of enjoying the competition, and, when play was over, they gave every appearance of realizing that, after all, it was the playing of the game rather than the result which really counted.

Staff Photo
Clark Hodder

A Great Contest

As a contest it was everything that the most exacting golf follower could ask for. After the British women had swept through the Scotch foursomes for 2½ points to half a point for Uncle Sam's representatives, the chances of the Americans winning enough points in the six singles matches were not considered at all good, and it was generally conceded that the Curtis Cup, like the Walker Cup for men, would cross the Atlantic Ocean for the first time. Yet such proved to be far from the case, as the United States players came back from their sorrowful showing in the foursomes and took five of the singles matches to keep the Cup at Manchester by a score of 5½ points to 3½. It took real golf and determination to bring about such a result, and the Americans deserved every bit of the credit and praise that they received for their unexpected triumph.

Great Competitors

And what was the real reason for the American victory after the British had shown such marked superiority in the foursomes? It is my opinion that the British women are just as good golfers as are the Americans. They know the game and can make the shots as well as any of the six best women players that America or any other country can produce. No better way of expressing that phase of the question could be found than to quote the statement made by Margaret Curtis, which was: "The British girls are just as good golfers." And this was said after Mrs. Wallace-Williams, non-playing captain of the British team, had said, "I'll just have to say that we were not good enough. They were the better players." We agree with Miss Curtis and attribute the victory to the fact that the Americans proved to be better competitors. They were able to rise to their best golf when under pressure, and that was the real reason for their coming from behind to retain the cup.

* * *

Keeps to Undergraduate Coaching

There has been a decided trend on the part of the colleges to give up the idea of having undergraduates as coaches of their varsity teams, and when Joe Stubbs resigned as head coach of the Harvard varsity hockey team, it was predicted that the Crimson would appoint some professional player to the position. Princeton tried this out some time ago when Fredrikson, former Boston Bruin star, was named to coach the Tigers. And with Yale appointing an outsider to succeed Coach York next year, Harvard was the only one of the members of the Quadrangular Hockey League which had a graduate as head coach. But the Crimson is going to continue the graduate plan in this sport for another year at least, as it has named Clark Hodder for the position this coming season. Hodder was a brilliant hockey player in his undergraduate days and also played hockey for the Boston A. A. and University Club after graduating. He has been freshman hockey coach at his Alma Mater for the past few years, and if he is as successful with the varsity as he was with the freshmen, he will hold his new position as long as he wants it.

Mrs. Green and Mrs. Copeland Open Women's Golf Tourney

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—An international field of 127 women golfers, headed by Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, the defending champion, and Jessie Anderson, 1937 English titleholder, opens its bid for the National women's amateur championship at the Westmoreland Country Club, Wilmette, Ill., Sept. 19.

The honor of leading the parade off the first tee in the qualifying round falls to Mrs. Howard E. Greene of Glencoe, Ill., and Mrs. Albert R. Copeland. They are scheduled to hit their first drives at 7:30 a. m. (C. S. T.).

Between then and 12:45, America's leading golfers and several ranking contenders will get under way. Mrs. Page, who defeated Patty Berg of Hopkins, Minn., in the finals last year, starts at 9:10 with Marian McDougall of Portland, Ore., as her qualifying partner.

Five minutes before Patty will strike out across the fairways in company with Jane Cothran, a strong challenger from Greenville, S. C. Miss Anderson, who hails from Scotland, opens her bid at 9:40 with Mrs. Dan Chandler of Dallas, Tex., as her playing partner.

Two other former champions of their country, one from England and the other from America, follow not long afterward. Mrs. Edwin H. Vare, Jr., of Philadelphia, and many times holder of the title, leaves the first tee at 9:30 with Laddie Irwin, an "unknown" from Glen Ridge, N. J.

Mrs. A. C. Critchley, who as Diana Fishwick captured the English crown in 1930, by defeating Mrs. Vare, then Glenna Collett, in the finals, tees off at 10:30. She'll play with Mrs. Russell C. Mann of Wauwatosa, Wis.

Three New Champions In Eastern Outboards

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10 (AP)—Three new Eastern outboard amateur champions were crowned yesterday in the annual regetta on the Schuylkill River.

While a crowd of 10,000 lined the river's banks, Lewis G. Carlisle, of Geneva, N. Y., won the feature Class F race at an average speed of nearly 54 miles an hour in his boat "Hell's Angeles."

Clint Ferguson, all-around athlete from Waban, Mass., captured the Class A title from Tommy Tyson, of Philadelphia, while Lew Franco, of New York, dethroned Ferguson in the Class B competition.

James W. Mullen, of Richmond, Va., was the only champion to retire his laurels. Mullen won the Class C title in an unnamed boat.

Swedish Yacht Wins

MARION, Mass., Sept. 10 (AP)—The Swedish yacht Fageigrit crossed the finish line first in the third race of the international 30-square meter races yesterday. Although the win chopped a quarter point off the United States team's margin, the American yachts Moose and Viking finished second and third respectively, giving the United States a third day total of 16½ points to 14½ for Sweden. Erik Forsberg's Lil-Singva II finished fourth.

Maine Open Golf

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 10 (AP)—Jim Browning, Lucerne-in-Maine professional, won the Maine open golf championship here yesterday with a 72-hole medal score of 296. Vic Oberhammer, pro at Summit Springs, finished in second position one stroke behind Browning, who coupled his steady 36-hole play of Thursday with rounds of 75 and 73 yesterday over the tricky Riverside course, the municipal layout.

Long Jaunt

Southern California probably will take the longest jaunt of any college hockey team when it travels approximately 3,500 miles to Montreal to play McGill University next December.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL—Com. 1492

ANNOUNCEMENT of 58th Season
Opening Concerts Oct. 7-8
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor
GUEST ARTISTS INCLUDE
HESS • ENESCO • HEIFETZ
PIATIGORSKY • GOOSSENS
SERKIN • POSSELT • RUBINSTEIN
BALOKOVIC • STRAVINSKY
Season Tickets NOW on Sale at BOX OFFICE

STATE (Loew's) ORPHEUM
Movie Quiz Contest Picture
NORMA SHEARER • TYRONE POWER
"MARIE ANTOINETTE"

SOUTH STATION (Lib. 2300)
MARCH OF TIME! CZECHOSLOVAKIA TODAY • FATHER DIVINE'S DEAL
ROBERT BENCHLEY • OUR GANG KIDS • FISHING TROUBLES

NEWTON, MASS.
PARAMOUNT THEATRE
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY
RICHARD DIX
in SKY GIANT
Also STUART ERWIN
in PASSPORT HUSBAND

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast throughly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner." — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family
BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned)
W. 47 St. Evs. 8:45—50c to $3 Mats. Wed. and Sat—50c to $2

SONJA HENIE • RICHARD GREENE
in "MY LUCKY STAR"
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day, Any Seat 25¢ 'T
ROXY
7th Ave. at 50th St.

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Thornton Wilder's
OUR TOWN
WITH FRANK CRAVEN
Production by Jed Harris
MOROSCO THEATER, 45 St., W. of B'way. Air-cooled. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

DENNIS KING • VERA ZORINA • VIVIENNE SEGAL • WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned) Evs. 8:36. Mats. Wed., Sat. Mail Orders.

Mrs. Copeland

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Lobster Claw
280 Huntington Avenue
Just above Mass. Ave.
Finest Sea Food and Lobsters
Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily
(Please mention the Monitor)

The EXCELLENT LUNCH
Huntington Ave. opp. Y. M. C. A.
the food is as good as our name implies

BROOKLINE, MASS.

Today or Tomorrow—
or any day!—enjoy our delectable food, served with a nicety you will appreciate, in an atmosphere for gracious dining.
Luncheon Noon to 2:30
Dinner 6 to 8:30
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 8
Longwood Towers
20 Chapel Street, Brookline

WELLESLEY, MASS.

Seiler's RESTAURANT
Wellesley Square
Where you meet your friends

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Jane Dare
145 West 55th Street
DINNER $1.00 — $1.10 — $1.25
LUNCHEON 55c — 65c — 75c

What's Going On in the Arts

For Koussevitzky's Fifteenth Year

Further ambitious plans are announced for the Boston Symphony Orchestra's fifty eighth season. For his fifteenth year as conductor, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky has invited the co-operation of distinguished soloists.

Jascha Heifetz will appear in Beethoven's Violin Concerto (Beethoven will be the predominating composer in the season's repertory). Zlatko Balokovic, a newcomer, will be heard in the Violin Concerto of Carpenter, and J. M. Sanromá in a new concerto by Dukelsky. Other soloists will be Artur Rubinstein, Myra Hess, Rudolph Serkin, Ruth Posselt, and Gregor Piatigorsky (who will play the cello solo in Strauss's "Don Quixote").

Nicolai Berezowsky's Concerto for string quartet and orchestra will be performed with the assistance of the Coolidge Quartet, and Ernst Krenek will appear in a piano concerto of his own. Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis," which was revived last spring with conspicuous success, will be repeated at a special concert in the autumn.

The opening program of the season, on Oct. 7 and 8, will include in the first half three numbers with which Dr. Koussevitzky opened his first Boston program in 1924—Vivaldi's Concerto for Orchestra in D minor, Berlioz's "Roman Carnival" Overture, and Brahms's Variations on a Theme of Haydn.

During the 14 years Dr. Koussevitzky has led the Boston Symphony Orchestra, he has conducted about 1400 concerts, an average of 100 a year.

Trans-Lux Theater

Newly re-decorated at a cost of some $75,000, the Trans-Lux Theater—once the Park and more recently the Hub—opened last night before an invited preview audience. Features of the new décor include the removal of the side boxes near the stage, in place of which, walls, decorated with sports murals, have been erected; re-spacing of the theater seats so that patrons may pass to and from the aisles without forcing those already seated to "Rise, please," and the installation of new lighting and air conditioning equipment.

The theater was opened to the public this morning. The program offers a composite newsreel of 49 "clips" (separate items) culled from the combined efforts of Paramount, News of the Day, Fox, Pathé and Universal. It covers 2½ reels and runs for about 45 minutes. Other shorter subjects are an amusing Merrie Melodies Cartoon; an MGM short entitled, "What Do You Think"; a sports reel on salt water fishing, and the March of Time on Czechoslovakia and "Father Divine." Since newsreels are its raison d'être, one should probably not be surprised to find the program somewhat overweighted in their favor. Altogether the two-hour show is interesting and entertaining.

Thus a pleasant new note is added to the short subject type of theater in this city.

Newcomer, to Be Soloist With Symphony

Geoffrey Landesman

Zlatko Balokovic

Theater of Air Shifts Date

Week-End Radio Specials

A new season of the Ford Sunday Evening Hours, shifting of Orson Welles "Mercury Theater of the Air" to Sunday, a second airing of Alfred Kreymborg's poetical and allegorical drama, "The Planets," and the new season of the Radio Theater with Cecil B. DeMille, mark outstanding features for radio listeners over the week end.

Sunday

New programs:

Bob Becker's "Chats About Dogs," NBC-Red to WNAC, 1:45 p. m., discussing dogdom's public enemy No. 1, the dog-catcher.

Paul Wing's Spelling Bee to transfer to NBC-Red to WNAC combination, 5:30 p. m.

John Charles Thomas, baritone, to sing "Evening Star" from "Tannhäuser," "Herod's Air" from "Herodiade," and ballads, "I Heard a Forest Praying" and "On the Road to Mandalay" in new season of Sunday Evening Hour, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m.; orchestra under Eugene Ormandy to play "Prelude" to "Die Meistersinger," Debussy's "Clair de Lune" and the Finale from Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony.

Drama:

"Life of Vincent van Gogh," Dutch impressionist painter, drama to be performed by Orson Welles and his "Mercury Theater of the Air" in new Sunday time, CBS to WEEI, 8 p. m.

Music:

"Everybody's Music," CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m., to present Second Symphony of William Schumann, New York composer, and "Variations on a Theme of Mozart," by Max Reger; Howard Barlow, conductor.

Monday

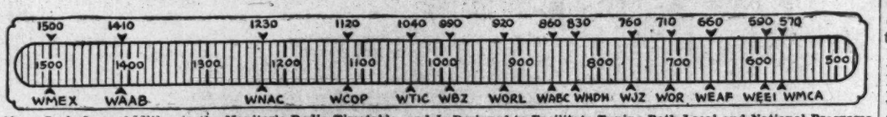
Drama:

Alfred Kreymborg's poetic drama, "The Planets," NBC-Blue to WBZ, 9 p. m., to be given repeat performance; based on Gustav Holst's orchestral suite of the same name, it is a plea for peace.

"Spawn of the North," drama from current motion picture, to be first vehicle in new season of Radio Theater, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m.; original picture cast of George Raft, Dorothy Lamour, John Barrymore, Akim Tamiroff, and Fred MacMurray to appear in radio production; Cecil B. DeMille directs.

A. D. H.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

Feature Programs Appear in Blackface—Eastern Daylight Saving Time

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Music; "Trio Time":	Sports relay	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	vocal and string trios	Norman Cloutier's Orch	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30 "America Dances"	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	"The Kidoodlers"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Revue; pol. talk	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Judy and Lanny, songs	"Book Theater"	Sport reports
6:00 News; sportshots	News; music	News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 "Symphonettes"	Lou Martin's Or.; news	Sport Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Political talk	Sport commentator	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport results	Sport reports
6:45 Tennis matches	Tennis résumé	Dramatic sketch	"Curtain Calls"	Bob Pooley's Orchestra
7:00 Vincent Lopez' Or.	"Message of Israel"	Richard Himber's Orch.	News Service	Keyboard Classics
7:15 Vincent Lopez' Or.	"Message of Israel"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Vincent Pirro's Orch.	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
7:30 Fed. Music Clubs	Jim's Question Bee	"Top Hatters"; orch.	"Musical Album"	Tennis talk
7:45 "Songs for You"	Jim's Question Bee	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Vocal Trio	Network speaker
8:00 Saturday Night	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten"; comedy	"Bands Across the Sea"	"Jungle Jim"
8:15 Swing Club	Political talk	"Ink Spots"; quartet	"Bands Across the Sea"	"Pianologues"
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	"The Baron and the	Baritone recital	"Impressions"; Raoul	Dance music
8:45 sketch; soloists	Lady"; drama		Nadeau, baritone	Dance music
9:00 "Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance;	"America Dances"; re-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Spy Stories
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	lays from Hollywood,	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Spy Stories
9:30 "Rhythm Rendez-	vocal groups; "Hoosier	San Francisco, Chi-	Jazz Nocturne	"Music in Many Moods"
9:45 vous"; orchestra	Hot Shots"	cago, and New York	Jazz Nocturne	Travel talk
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	Political Rally	"The Crickets"; music	Symphonic Strings	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	Political Rally	and sound effects	Symphonic Strings	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:30 orchestra	Political Rally	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Leaders in Dance Time	"Sweet Music"
10:45 Del Casino, songs	Political Rally	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Leaders in Dance Time	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Dance Orchestra	News Service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Dance music
11:15 Vincent Lopez' Or.	William Farmer's Orch.	Weather Service	B. Cummins' Orchestra	Dance music
11:30 Red Norvo's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:45 Red Norvo's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Earl Moyer's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air	Time	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Sunshine Time"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Melody Market"	Italian music; drama
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Dreams of Long Ago";	"American Society of	Tremont Temple Bap-	Italian music; drama
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	drama	Ancient Instruments"	tist Church service	Studio speaker
11:00 St. Paul's service	News; "Journal"	Music; "Pine Tavern";	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio speaker
11:15 St. Paul's service	"Neighbor Nell"	dramatic serial	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 St. Paul's service	Talk	Madrigal Singers	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45 St. Paul's service	Commentator	Madrigal Singers	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 News Service	"Southernaires"; Negro	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Safety talk	male quartet	prano	Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City	Radio City Chamber	Concert Miniatures	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 choir and organ	Music: string quartet;	News Service	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Sunday Serenade	vocal and instrumental	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Network talk	soloists	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 "Europe Calling"	News Service; talk	Commentator	"Men With Wings";	Portuguese Hour
1:45 "Poet's Gold"	Home Folks Frolic	"Chats About Dogs"	dramatization	Portuguese Hour
2:00 Walberg Brown	Magic Key: Grete	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 String Ensemble	Stueckgold; Sara All-	Fanny's"	"Trail Blazers"	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 "Farmer Takes the	good & Whitford Kane;	"The Kidoodlers"	"The Lamplighter"	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 Mike"	guests; orchestra	Talk from Prague	"Charlie and Jane"	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 Columbia Sym-	Whispering Voice Choir	"Sunday Drivers"; nov-	Charioteers; quartet	Political talk; Lincoln
3:15 phony Orchestra,	"Tito's Swingtet"	elty program	Address: Secretary of	Quintet
3:30 Howard Barlow,	'Horse and Buggy Days':	Serbian Choral Society	Interior Harold L. Ickes	Political Rally
3:45 conductor	variety program	program	"Silhouettes in Blue"	Political Rally
4:00 Commentator	Sunday Vespers	"Rangers Serenade"	Religious Hour	Political Rally
4:15 Commentator	Sunday Vespers	"Rangers Serenade"	Religious Hour	Political Rally
4:30 CBC Singers, from	News; violinist; baritone	"The World Is Yours";	Benay Venuta's Variety	"Classical Album"
4:45 Toronto, Ontario	and orchestra	dramatic sketch	program: popular	"Classical Album"
5:00 The Texas Rangers	"There Was a Woman";	Marion Talley, soprano;	"Fashions in Rhythm"	Young People's Church
5:15 The Texas Rangers	dramatic sketch	chorus; orchestra	"Fashions in Rhythm"	Young People's Church
5:30 Twilight Reveries	Guitarist	Paul Wing's Spelling	Lee Shelley's Orchestra	Young People's Church
5:45 Music; pol. talk	Federal Housing talk	Bee	Lee Shelley's Orchestra	Young People's Church
6:00 Popular orchestra;	Summer Concert	Commentator	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	Dance Orchestra
6:15 vocal soloists	Commentator	"Concert Album"	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	Jerry Baker, songs
6:30 "Laugh Liner";	Canadian Band	News Service	Commentator	Dramatization
6:45 Billy House; orch.	News Service	Political talk	Dorothy Foster, pianist	Dramatization
7:00 "People's Platform"	"Popular Classics"	"Hobby Lobby" with	News Service	Gospel songs
7:15 "People's Platform"	"Popular Classics"	Dave Elman	"Hawaii Calls"	Joe Brattain's Orchestra
7:30 "Passing Parade"	"Boredom by Budd"; so-	"Bandwagon"; Richard	Political talk	Commentator
7:45 "Passing Parade"	loists; orchestra	Himber's Orchestra	"Hollywood Whispers"	Irish Minstrels
8:00 Mercury Theater:	"On the Mall"	Edward Arnold; Edgar	"Sunday Special"; vo-	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
8:15 "Life of Vincent	"On the Mall"	Bergen; Stroud Twins;	calists; orchestra	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
8:30 Van Gogh"	"Songs We Remember"	Nelson Eddy; Dorothy	"Invitation to Waltz";	Commentator
8:45 Mercury Theater	"Songs We Remember"	Lamour; Errol Flynn	vocalists; orchestra	"Parade of Song"
9:00 Sunday Evening	"Win Your Lady"; dra-	Manhattan Merry-Go-	Grant Park Concert;	"Five Star Final";
9:15 Hour: Symph. Or.,	matic sketch	Round; soloists; orch.	Chicago Symphony Or-	dramatizations
9:30 E. Ormandy, cond.;	Walter Winchell	American Album of Fa-	chestra, Dr. F. Stock	Political Rally
9:45 J. Charles Thomas	Irene Rich; sketch	miliar Music	Network program	Political Rally
10:00 "Ghost of Benja-	Political rally	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:15 min Sweet"	Political rally	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:30 'Headlines and By-	Political rally	Political rally	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Good Will Hour
10:45 lines": comment	Political rally	Political rally	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Good Will Hour
11:00 News Service; V.	News; Roundelay	News Service	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Commentator
11:15 Lopez's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Weather reports	Madriguera's Orchestra	Dance Music
11:30 Kay Kyser's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Symphonic Hour	"Day's End"; reader;
11:45 Kay Kyser's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Symphonic Hour	music

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 "Food Magician"	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music";	"The Merry-Go-Round";	Piano lessons
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"The Merry-Go-Round";	Network talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan";	Breakfast Club; solo-	Studio speaker	Network speaker	Franco Galluccl
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ists; orchestra; news	"Variations"; music	Network speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	Home Forum; talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	Jerry Sears's Orchestra	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Popular songs
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Fashions in Rhythm";	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; play	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	Western songs
11:15 R. Carhart, songs	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Jean Harper, songs
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	Music; talk	Instrumental Ensemble	"Musical Early Edition"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Musical program	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue;	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"	music; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Political talk; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	speakers; soloists;	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	U. S. Army Band	"George and Juanita"	Organ recital	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Checkerboard Time"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Garden Club	"Today's Travelers"
1:45 Gospel Singers	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	"Sweet Music"
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, piano	Variety program
2:15 Enoch Light's Or.	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport commentator	Variety program
2:30 "Three Consoles"	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	Commentator
2:45 "Three Consoles"	Hymn recital	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Sport reports	"Pianologues"
3:00 "Dear Columbia"	United States Navy	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Ross Leonard, baritone
3:15 "Dear Columbia"	Band, Conductor, Lieut.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Musical Journal"	Hines' Trial
3:30 Community Bulletin	Charles Benter	"Pepper Young"	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Sport reports
3:45 Piano soloist	"Newsy Views"	"The Guiding Light"	Bill Lewis, baritone	Sport reports
4:00 'Patterns in Swing';	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Jerry Baker, songs
4:15 Hohengarten's Or.	Broadcast from Berlin	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	Dramatic sketch	Sport commentator	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	"On the Mall"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	Sport reports
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	Interlude; news	Paul Martin's Music	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	"Silhouettes of West"	Paul Martin's Music	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30 'National Hillbillies'	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Your Family; drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	E. Gluckman's Orchestra	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; Monitor News
6:15 Political talk	Tennis résumé; talk	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Political talk	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Curtain Calls"	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Ray Heatherton	'Alias Jimmy Valentine';	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Piano Twins
7:15 Political talk	dramatization	Rose Marie, songs	"20th Century Serenade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "On the Trail"	Political talk	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
7:45 "On the Trail"	Political talk	Dem. Lawyers' League	dramatic sketch	Freddie Green's Orch.
8:00 "Monday Night	Political talk	"Believe It or Not";	"Studies in Contrast"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Show"	Political talk	guests; music	"Studies in Contrast"	"Pianoleers"
8:30 Pick and Pat; com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	Margaret Speaks; or-	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	"Pianoleers"
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	chestra; chorus	Political talk	Commentator
9:00 Radio Theater;	Political rally	Political talk	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Dance music
9:15 "Spawn of the	Political rally	Billy Lossen's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Dance music
9:30 North"	Political rally	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"Famous First Facts";	Amateur Hour
9:45 Radio Theater	Political rally	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	interviews; music	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"Mr. Mergenthwirker's	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	Lobbies"; drama	Amateur Hour
10:30 Del Casino, songs	National Forum: talk	"Band-Box" H. Leopold	"Pageant of Melody"	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:45 'Rhythm in Breeze'	National Forum: talk	Spitalny's Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody"	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	News; sport comment	News Service	"Pageant of Melody"	"American Forum"
11:15 Henry Busse's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	E. Madriguera's Orch.	"American Forum"
11:30 Vincent Lopez' Or.	Music As You Desire It	National Softball Finals	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:45 Vincent Lopez' Or	Music As You Desire It	program	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	John Kirby's Orchestra

Business Upturn Speeds Drive By New England CIO

On the crest of the business upswing, now in progress, New England CIO unions, which made such phenomenal gains in the previous rise, are today taking more aggressive steps, both industrially and politically.

Three important conferences of union leaders are scheduled for today in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and other meetings are being planned for the next few weeks in Connecticut, Maine and Vermont.

If the upswing continues, labor observers concluded, Yankee industrialists are in for some busy moments in handling their labor relations throughout the fall and winter—busy moments that won't be made any easier by controversies over application of the new Wage-Hour Act in each industry.

Political Action

Plans for stronger action along political lines in the Bay State will be laid today at meetings of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Industrial Union Council (CIO unions) and of the State Branch of Labor's Non-Partisan League (to which most CIO unions adhere).

At the latter gathering, in the Parker House this afternoon, the League will consider for the first time the possibility of indorsing candidates in a State election. Represented will be nearly 200,000 members of the CIO textile, rubber, steel, auto, sugar and other unions. A few AFL and farm organizations also plan to send representatives.

With many of the Gubernatorial candidates present, political observers will be interested to see how far the CIO unions will go in expressing their opposition to the renomination and re-election of Gov. Charles F. Hurley, with whom they have carried on a political feud for more than a year.

Support for Curley

Many members of the needle trades unions and Textile Workers Organizing Committee, it is understood, wish the CIO to give open indorsement to Governor Hurley's rival in the Democratic Primary, former Gov. James M. Curley, who is generally regarded in union circles as friendly to labor.

On the other hand, some of the CIO officials feel that it is not wise to take a stand in primary elections, and therefore favor a neutral attitude, or possibly a compromise resolution attacking Governor Hurley without indorsing Mr. Curley. A neutral attitude was adopted by the rival State Federation of Labor (consisting of AFL unions) at its convention in Worcester last month.

In addition to meetings scheduled here and at Providence, R. I., today, the CIO has made such recent gains in the traditionally anti-CIO State of Maine that it has called a State Convention at Waterville, Maine, for Sept. 24, while improved business conditions in Connecticut have led to another attempt by the CIO to hold a State Convention in Bridgeport, the date now being fixed as Nov. 19.

Charcoal for Autos

Japanese automotive engineers have perfected a charcoal-burning automobile.

Returning Throng Of Tourists Due In Port on Week End

Week-End Sailings

Late summer tourists are flocking back from Europe aboard transatlantic passenger liners due at Boston over the week end, more than 2,000 coming on two boats alone. Five other deep-water passenger liners make up the marine parade of the port, along with 26 other craft including coastwise passenger boats, and freighters from all parts of the Seven Seas.

The influx of returning travelers Sunday is probably the last big lot to return this year. Three liners will arrive Sunday morning, the Cunard White Star's Scythia with 1,004 passengers from Liverpool, Belfast and Greenock; the Anchor Line's Transylvania with 1,022 from Glasgow, Dublin and Cobh, and the American Shipper of the United States Lines from Manchester, Liverpool and Belfast. About 600 of those arriving are disembarking here, the balance going on to New York.

Monday, the Lady Hawkins of the Canadian National Steamships is due from Bermuda and the British West Indies with about 100 passengers and the next day the Excalibur of the American Export Lines is scheduled to arrive from the Mediterranean with passengers and freight.

The two outbound boats this week end are the Samaria of the Cunard White Star fleet and the Lady Nelson of the Canadian National Steamships, the latter sailing just before noon today for Bermuda and the British West Indies, while the Samaria for Greenock, Dublin and Liverpool is to sail at 10 p. m. tonight.

The Samaria is to take out 249 passengers, some going to the Empire Exposition at Glasgow before it closes, late in October. Sailing is to be Miss Patsy Gorman, 15-year-old schoolgirl of Seoul, Korea, who has crossed the Pacific and the United States and is continuing her journey alone to England where she is to complete her education. Also on the passenger list is Miss Edith Sigourney of Nahant, former tennis star.

Trade by Caravan

Considerable trade between Russia and China is still carried on by caravan.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Sept. 11

10:45 a. m.—WORL. The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Sept. 12

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	15.25mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Sept. 12

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Disposal Plants Are Favored For Harbor Clean-Up

Erection of sewage treatment plants to eliminate or reduce pollution in Boston Harbor and adjacent waters loomed today as one of the major future recommendations of the Special Legislative Commission Studying Sewerage Systems and Sewage Disposal in Metropolitan Boston.

Following a public hearing last night at Winthrop the last of three hearings scheduled by the Commission to gain firsthand knowledge of harbor-pollution problems, it was indicated by Commission members that they favored treatment plants to correct conditions caused by the pouring of 250,000,000 gallons of sewage into the harbor daily.

Speakers at the Winthrop hearing repeatedly insisted that treatment plants were absolutely necessary in order "to protect the health of the community," protect real estate values and to reopen various beaches to daily public use.

Several speakers, including Roy W. Pigeon, member of the Winthrop Board of Selectmen, declared the taxpayers were ready to pay the required costs of the plants. Walter Baker, another member of the Board of Selectmen, said "there ought to be a general cleanup of Boston Harbor regardless of cost. A cleanup means more and better homes and homeowners for Winthrop and other communities."

Debate Only on Locations

The only disagreement among those attending the meeting came over the location of the proposed treatment plants. Mr. Pigeon favored locating them at the harbor outlets of the three sewerage systems, namely the North Metropolitan, which directly affects Winthrop, the South Metropolitan, and the Boston Main Drainage.

On the other hand, Francis O. Ball, Winthrop resident, contended "each city should take care of its own sewage at local disposal plants," instead of dumping it into the harbor.

The large and small treatment plants proposed at the Winthrop hearing have been the subject of investigation by commission members for some time. In fact, two members, Arthur D. Weston, Chief Engineer of the State Department of Public Health, and Joseph P. Dever, Chief Engineer of the Sewerage Division of the Metropolitan District Commission, have studied such plants for several years.

It has been estimated that erection of treatment works at the three harbor outlets would cost a total of $12,000,000 to $15,000,000. Under the present system of assessing sewerage construction costs on the basis of valuation of the districts served by the various sewers, Boston would be forced to bear a major share of the expense.

May Seek Federal Grant

Mr. Dever, at the hearing, pointed to the financial aspect of the problem as the most difficult to solve. At the two previous hearings several speakers urged that a Federal grant for construction be sought to relieve the local taxpayer of an immediate burden. Whether the Commission will recommend such procedure cannot yet be determined.

All speakers last night were unanimous in advocating the dredging of Shirley Gut, which in recent years has been blocked up. Representative Daniel J. Honan (D) of Winthrop, who has made the opening of Shirley Gut his pet project, led the proponent march. He argued that Shirley Gut was a natural waterway, the current of which acted as a scouring agent, in the past, in helping to rid Winthrop shores of sewage pollution.

Failure of various communities using the three metropolitan sewerage systems to eliminate storm water or surface drainage from the system was blamed by Channing Howard, Winthrop town engineer, for much of the present sewage pollution of the harbor.

Mr. Howard declared the existence of surface drainage in the systems causes overflow of sewage into sections of the harbor where it cannot readily be carried off.

The Winthrop Town Engineer, therefore, favored revision of the assessment of maintenance costs upon the participating cities and towns. Instead of the present assessment based on population, Mr. Howard favored the meter system under which the amount of sewage sent into the trunk sewers by each community would be measured and the assessment be based upon volume. Mr. Howard argued that the meter system would reward those towns which care for their own surface drainage.

MacMillan Finds MacGregor Report

MONHEGAN ISLAND, Maine, Sept. 10 (AP)—Lieut. Commander Donald B. Macmillan said last night he found a note from the MacGregor Arctic Expedition when he reached Etah, Northern Greenland, last month. The expedition left Newark, N. J., June 20, 1937, in the auxiliary schooner Adolphus Greeley for Fort Conger, 400 miles from the North Pole.

Found in a shack, the note said the expedition stayed there from September, 1937, to July 6, 1938, and made "continuous meteorological observations."

Commander MacMillan, who returned here aboard his schooner Bowdoin from his seventeenth trip into the Northern Wastes, said his own expedition had encountered an ice pack 5,000 square miles in area.

Massachusetts Wins Home Award

For the third consecutive year the National Office of Better Homes in America, which is under the auspices of the Purdue Housing Research Foundation, West Lafayette, Indiana, has granted a Special Merit Award to the Massachusetts Better Homes Committee and a Highest Merit Award to the Boston Better Homes Committee. These were for outstanding work in the 1938 Better Homes Campaign.

Watch Watched—Groups of colonists in garments worn three centuries ago, posed yesterday for pictures in the Salem Pioneer Village, as they rehearsed for tomorrow's fifth annual demonstration of early American industries.

There was evidence of meticulous attention to every detail.

The camera was poised for action beside the brick-making press. A sturdy pioneer leaned over the moulds with hand outstretched. A young laborer on the project smiled to himself, then asked: "What time is it, Mr. Brickmaker?"

The pioneer automatically looked at his wrist. There was a watch on it.

♪ ♪ ♪

Wearin' o' the Green—Neither yesterday nor the day before was Saint Patrick's Day, but on both of them a great many Bostonians wore the green, whether they liked it or not. Clouds of tiny insects with gauzy green wings took possession of Boston's atmosphere and had things pretty much their own way. They covered the hoods of automobiles, they arranged themselves in lacy patterns on coats and dresses, and considered white hats ideal as promenade decks.

Nobody knows whether the little fellows were holding a convention, a political rally, or an air meet. All Boston knows is that it waved futile arms and, to avoid an insecticerous diet, kept its mouth shut.

♪ ♪ ♪

A Bird in the Hand—A pigeon in the hand of Lyman Lewis of Waterbury proved to be worth two perched on the portico of a local church, he tells us.

A pair of the birds had been becoming an increasing annoyance to church members when Mr. Lewis decided to do something about it. Finding a ball of cotton twine, he threw it up at the birds some 30 feet over his head, with the idea of frightening them away.

As it happened, one of the pigeons was in the direct path of the ball—which began to unwind. The bird became entangled in it so that even if it had yearned for quieter quarters it was quite unable to leave. Meanwhile the twine unrolled rapidly, falling at Mr. Lewis' feet.

"I pulled the bird down as a boy would draw a kite," he said. "The string was so firmly attached that a knife had to be used to release it unharmed.

"The two pigeons must have warned their fellows, for they have not returned to the portico."

♪ ♪ ♪

Late Entry—A friend of ours, a contest fan, discovered upon buying a carton of automobile wax and cleaner, that its makers were staging a contest. In fact, the entry blank was right in the carton. The contest closed on June 30, and inasmuch as it was then the 28th, she did some tall hustling . . . using the product, so she'd be all the betted equipped with reasons why she liked it. Then she wrote the required number of words, mailed it before the deadline, and awaited the arrival of the prize . . . an automobile trailer. So imagine her surprise (to say nothing of chagrin!) when she received a letter from the firm which started off with, "We were very much embarrassed to receive your contest entry." It went on to say that they regretted that they were not responsible for the length of time their product laid around on the shelves of some of the small town stores, but the contest, it seems, was exactly one year old, so the prizes had already awarded!

♪ ♪ ♪

One Thousand Per Cent—Children are always interested in high finance, and every mother has heard her child ask her if she'll give him two dimes for a nickel and all that sort of thing. So this mother thought nothing of it when her son, returning home from his last day at camp, asked her if she'd give him 50 cents for a five dollar bill. "I most certainly will," she replied, and went on with her work. "All right, mother, here's your five; now where's my fifty cents?" he replied. And sure enough the boy tendered a bona fide five-dollar bill; explaining that it was change for the check she'd given the camp master for his tuition, because it seemed that there was a five dollar reduction if boys attended the entire season. She still insists that it's the first time she ever really felt that she got her money's worth!

Boston Has a Busy Week End

(Continued from Page 9)

loan system which has brought such "extensive benefit" to savers and home owners in the British Isles, according to Mr. Hale.

Notwithstanding that the total home building in New England dropped to half that of the preceding 12 months, loans made by Federal Savings and Loan Associations in this region increased "by at least 15 per cent," Mr. Hale reported. Approximately 25 per cent of this new business, he estimated, came in the form of mortgages previously held by other types of institutions.

"Analysis of this new business shows that it has come primarily by reason of the greater flexibility of lending plans which the Federal System offers," Mr. Hale stated. He emphasized that a benefit of primary importance to clients is the insurance provided for protection of savings under the Federal Savings and Loan System.

In order to increase business still further, three representatives of the New England Association are now in England to make an intensive study of saving and loans methods both there and in continental countries. Particular attention will be devoted to the English Building and Loan System, the convention advised.

Dahlias Level Alien Barriers

In the flower world, at least, there is complete harmony between German and Czechoslovakian ideas. Fred P. Webber of Newport, R. I., is featuring dahlias originated by hybridizers of these two countries in his special exhibit of new miniature varieties at the annual exhibition of the Dahlia Society of New England. The exhibition opens today at Horticultural Hall, Boston, and will remain open from two until nine today and from one until nine tomorrow, free to the public.

All the exhibits show evidences not only of the very favorable dahlia growing weather of this season but also of the great care in growing and staging taken by the members of the Society. There is also a wide variety in size and color from the minute miniatures to the huge exhibition type flowers and from the pure white all the way to the dark garnet shades. There are over 200 separate exhibiters.

JUST Returned From PARIS

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day	702,900
1938 volume to date	180,644,652
1937 volume to date	277,639,440

Renewed Fears Depress Stocks In Late Trading

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Traders again used the European war threat as an excuse to sell stocks in today's market and leading issues fell back fractions to around 2 points.

The list loafed in comparatively narrow territory until the start of the final hour when offerings broadened in virtually all departments and quotations hit low marks for the day. A little support was in evidence near the close, but it did no more than stem the downward tide. Transfers approximated 400,000 shares.

Developments abroad continued to offset to a considerable extent constructive domestic business and industrial trends. Many traders, therefore, remained in neutral territory to be safe over the week end.

With the ticker tape doing little more than crawl near the final hour, minor gains were registered for Bethlehem Steel, Goodrich, Electric Auto-Lite, Montgomery Ward, Consolidated Edison, Anaconda, Kennecott, Great Northern, N. Y. Central, Westinghouse, and U. S. Gypsum.

Unchanged to down a shade were U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, Sears Roebuck, Boeing, Homestake, du Pont, General Electric, Union Carbide, Southern Pacific, Deere, and Standard Oil of N. J.

Amsterdam, the only important foreign market open, was rather steady. Demand for gold increased abroad and the London price of the metal was hiked to a new peak since March, 1935. European monies also dipped.

Bond Traders Cautious

Bonds put up a ragged front in today's market, with most traders cautious of maintaining a position over the week end in view of the disturbed situation abroad.

Trading was slow and most losses were small, although some secondary rail liens dipped 1 to 2 points, including Boston & Maine 5s of '67 and of '55, Central Pacific 1st 4s, Southern Railway 4s, Southern Pacific refunding 4s, and Pennsylvania Railroad 4s.

Ahead a bit in the final hour were Santa Fe 4s, Anaconda Copper 4½s, International Hydro-Electric 6s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Nickel Plate 6s, and Bethlehem Steel 3¾s.

U. S. Governments were generally a little lower. Treasury 2¾s of '54-51 lost 8-32ds of a point, but most dips were less.

In the foreign group, volume was negligible. German Government 7s held about even. Italian public utility 7s lost more than 3 points and Lombardy electric 7s about a point.

Publication of Coal Cost Data Delayed

WASHINGTON (AP)—A group of 22 soft coal companies won an agreement from the Bituminous Coal Commission to withhold publication of producers' individual cost data at least until Sept. 15.

The delay was agreed upon to give the companies an opportunity to appeal from Federal District Judge Joseph W. Cox's decision on Sept. 8, denying them an injunction restraining the commission from making the cost data public.

The producers are asking the Court of Appeals here to overrule Judge Cox.

The commission previously had announced it would open for inspection at Denver, Colo., Sept 10, the cost data of western coal operators and those of eastern producers on Sept. 20. Officials said those dates would be changed in conformance with the agreement.

Consumer groups had contended the information should be made available to them before the commission fixes minimum prices for the coal industry, but counsel for the 22 companies, located in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Wyoming, asserted the law required the data to be held confidential.

Wheat Values Show Fractional Gains

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 (AP)—Except for fractional advances at times, the wheat market was a dull affair today.

Moderate support, strengthened by ¾ to ⅞ cent higher close at Liverpool and gains of more than a cent at Winnipeg kept the market here on an even keel. However, prices held to a ¾ cent range much of the time and during the first hour showed gains of no more than ⅝ cent. Financial circles reported less tension over political conditions abroad.

Sluggish domestic export trade in wheat and flour was no incentive to buyers although rallies in foreign wheat markets have helped to improve domestic commercial demand.

Rail Employment Up 1.05 P. C. in August

WASHINGTON (AP)—Railway employment increased 1.05 per cent in August as compared with July, the Interstate Commerce Commission reported.

Class I carriers had 939,268 employees last month as compared with 929,477 in July, 1938, and 1,162,797 in August, 1937. The ICC's index of employment stood at 51.3 in August as compared with 50.7 in July and 50.1 in both April and May. The highest point on the index this year was 56 in January.

A. O. Smith Recalls Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Starting production on frames for 1939 model automobiles, the A. O. Smith Corp. has recalled more than 300 workmen, increasing September pay roll to around 2,800, the highest in several months.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52¾	30½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	51	51	51	Sep 9
119⅞	119⅞	Abbott pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	2	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞	+1⅛
12¾	4½	Adams Exp (.10e)	7	10¾	10¾	10¾	
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	20	20	20	Sep 8
30	16⅝	Addressor (1.40)	1	28½	28½	28½	Sep 9
65¾	49	Air Reduction (1a)	9	58⅛	58	58	— ¾
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	1⅛	1	1	— 1/16
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	3	10¾	10¼	10¼	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	2	1	1	1	
17⅞	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep 3
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	4	10½	10	10	— ⅛
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep 7
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	11	11	11	Sep 9
19⅝	17⅜	Alleg-Lud Steel	7	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝	—1⅜
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	11	11	11	—1
184	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	1	176½	176½	176½	Sep 9
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills (⅝e)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
12	4½	Allied Strs	23	10½	10¾	10¼	— ¼
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	64	64	64	Sep 7
54½	34¼	Allis Ch Mfg (1⅛e)	8	48⅝	47¾	48	— ⅝
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	18	18	18	Sep 7
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	3	67½	67½	67½	Sep 9
84¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2¼e)	1	78	78	78	Sep 7
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	2	18½	18½	18½	— ⅜
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(⅝e)	5	38	38	38	— ¼
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	5	98½	98½	98½	—1½
172	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	172	172	172	Sep 8
32¼	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	6	24½	24½	24½	
53	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	Sep 8
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Cbl (.55e)	11	20	19½	19½	— ¾
110½	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Aug29
118⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	118	118	118	Sep 2
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
14¾	9	Am Comi Alcohol	2	11½	11	11	— ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	10½	10½	10½	Sep 9
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
6¾	4	Am European	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Sep 9
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	3	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	13½	13½	13½	Sep 8
25¼	13⅜	Am & F P $7 pf	1	17⅜	17⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
12⅜	5¼	Am & F P 2 pf	3	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	10⅞	10½	10½	Sep 9
5½	2	Am Hide & Leather	1	4	3⅞	3⅞	Sep 9
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	24	23⅜	23⅜	Sep 9
43½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	43½	43½	43½	Sep 2
2¼	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 7
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	15	15	15	Sep 1
8¾	4½	Am International	4	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¾
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	1	58	58	58	Sep 9
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	5	13¼	13	13	
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	4	4	4	Sep 9
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	1	34	34	34	—1¾
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	Sep 9
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	20	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
41⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	1	31	31	31	—1
37⅜	16½	Am P & L $6pf(2½k)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅜
17	9	Am Rad & St S	35	15½	15⅜	15¼	— ⅛
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	9	18⅛	17⅞	17⅝	— ⅜
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	1	65½	65½	65½	—1¾
20⅞	15¼	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	17	17	17	
17⅛	7⅛	Am Sealing	5	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅜
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(1¾e)	12	46¼	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	3	135	134	135	
56	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
34¾	15⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	11	27¼	26½	26⅞	— ⅜
11¾	6¼	Am Stores	1	8	8	8	Sep 8
14	12	Am Stove	1	13	13	13	Sep 9
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	Sep 9
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Sep 9
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	143½	142¾	142¾	— ⅝
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	82⅞	81¾	81¾	—2¼
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	85½	85	85	—1
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Sep 7
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
13½	6	Am Water Wks	7	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ¼
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	82	82	82	Sep 9
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	5½	5½	5½	Sep 9
43	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅜
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	2	7⅜	7	7	— ⅝
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41	41	41	Aug 6
38	21	Anaconda	48	33½	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	41½	41½	41½	Sep 1
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	1	17	17	17	Sep 9
19	10	Andes Copper	1	14	14	14	—1
4½	2	A P W Paper	3	2⅝	2½	2½	— ½
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	7	25¾	24½	24½	Sep 9
103	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	103	103	103	Sep 7
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	8	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	47½	47½	47½	Sep 8
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug1
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	1	42½	42½	42½	—1
11	2½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	1	10	10	10	
⅞	⅛	Artloom Corp	1	6	6	6	— ½
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	8	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅜
75	62	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	2	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	Aug29
73½	56	Asso D G 2pf (5¼k)	1	63½	63½	63½	Sep 8
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ¼
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	5	34½	34	34	— ⅛
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	2	54¾	54¾	54¾	Sep 8
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	7	21¼	21	21	Sep 9
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	4	12⅜	12¼	12¼	Aug24
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	106¾	106¾	106¾	Sep 9
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	44	43½	43½	—2
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	6	54½	54	54	Sep 9
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Sep 7
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	3	2½	2½	2½	Aug30
4⅞	2⅛	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	5	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛

B

11¾		Baldwin Loco ct	12	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
11	4	Balt & Ohio	52	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	9	8⅜	8	8	— ⅜
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Sep 8
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	3	19½	19¼	19¼	
13¼	5	Barker Bros	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
13⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	12	17¼	17	17⅛	
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	2	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	Sep 9
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Sep 3
96½	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun13
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	115	114½	114½	Sep 7
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (½e)	4	½	½	½	Sep 7
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	3	75¾	75¾	75¾	un28
24½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	43	22	21½	22	— ¼
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
51¼	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	6	50	50	50	— ¾
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	35	57½	56⅛	56⅞	— ¼
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 8% pf (1)	2	16	15½	15½	— ½
100½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	98	98	98	Sep 9
29	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	3	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
20⅜	9¾	Black & Decker(¼e)	4	19⅞	19½	19⅞	Sep 9
19¼	10½	Blaw-Knox	4	16⅛	15⅞	16	
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	7	23¼	23	23	— ⅜
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Sep 9
14¼	6	Bond Stores	1	12	12	12	Sep 9
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	7	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
36⅛	16½	Borg-Warner	19	33⅛	32⅜	32½	— ⅝
4¾		Boston & Maine	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep 8
26	14	Bower Roll Bear		5½	5½	5½	Sep 8
12⅜	9⅜	Bridgeport Brass	12	0⅞	0½	0⅝	— ⅜
13⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	47	35⅛	34⅛	34½	— ½
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2½e)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Sep 9
40⅝	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	36½	36½	36½	
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	2	8	8	8	Aug30
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	3	9½	9½	9½	Sep 9
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	27½	27½	27½	Sep 9
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	2	17	17	17	
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	4	32¾	32¾	32¾	Aug26
11⅛	5½	BrunswickBalk(½e)	6	10⅜	10⅛	10½	Sep 9
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	6	11¼	11	11	— ½
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	8	5¼	5¼	5¼	
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
23⅝	13¼	Bullard Co	4	19⅝	19	19	— ¾
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	5	33	31⅞	32	—1
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	2	13¼	13	13	— ½
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	8	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	3	2	2	2	— ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8	8	8	Aug29
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	3	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	21	21	21	
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	2	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
13⅝	6	Byers (A M) Co	2	12	12	12	Sep 9
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1a)	3	19	18¾	18¾	—1
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	4	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	4	18¼	18	18	— ⅝
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	8	16⅞	16⅜	16½	— ⅜
8⅝	6	Canadian Pacific	2	6⅛	6	6	
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	2	38	38	38	Aug30
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Aug31
18¼	12⅜	Carnation Stl (.30e)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
4¼	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 9
107½	62½	Case J I Co	2	86	85½	85½	—1
53	29⅝	Caterpil Trac (1½e)	2	48	48	48	—1
106½	100⅛	Caterpil pf (6)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 8
25¾		Celanese Corp	25	22¼	21½	22	— ⅛
96	82	Celanese or pf (7)	1	96	96	96	Sep 1
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	1	24	24	24	+ ½
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	21	21	21	Sep 8
5⅝	2	Cents Foundry	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
14		Cent R R N J	1	10	10	10	— ½
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	8		8	Aug19
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	— ½
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	2	44¼	44	44	+ ½
10⅞	4½	Certain-teed Prod	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	18	Champ Paper & F	1	22½	22½	22½	— ½
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	Aug24
11½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	2	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	76½	76½	76½	Sep 3
48½	27¼	Ches Corp (2.20e)	6	36⅝	36	36¼	Sep 9
1⅞	⅛	Chi & E Ill	2	½	½	½	— ⅛
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	2	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
3¼		Chi & N West pf	1	4	4	4	Aug29
1¼	¼	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 9
15⅞	6½	Chi Mail Order	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	Sep 7
1	½	Chi M St P & P	3	½	½	½	
1⅜	⅞	Chi M St P & P pf	5	1	1	1	Sep 8
16⅞	6¾	Chi Pneu Tool	3	15¼	15	15	— ⅝
37	3	Chi Pn T pr pf (3)		36	35¾	36	Sep 3
44	27⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	41½	40½	40½	Sep 9
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Sep 6
2⅜	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 8
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 9
13¾	6	Chi Yell Cab (⅝e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Aug24
19½	12	Chickasha Cot (⅝e)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Sep 9
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	1	8⅜	8¾	8¾	— ¼
77⅞	35⅞	Chrysler Corp (⅝e)	92	72⅜	70⅞	73¼	— ⅝

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	8½	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	1	9	9	9	
5½	2	City Stores	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	Sep 9
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	2	23¼	22¾	22¾	Sep 8
28½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1½e)	1	26	26	26	Sep 9
45⅜	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	6	39½	39	39½	+ ¼
25⅜	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	12	21	20½	20⅞	Sep 9
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	3	129	128¼	128¼	—1¾
60½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅝
13¾	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	7	11½	11¼	11¼	— ½
97¾	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	97¾	97¾	97¾	Sep 9
38¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	15	35	33	34	—1½
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	1	18	18	18	Sep 9
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	2	18	18	18	Sep 9
9⅝	5½	Col Gas & El	23	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	5	67	67	67	+3
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½ ⅞ fl)	5	14½	13⅞	14½	Sep 9
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	30	30	30	—1½
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	85	85	85	—1½
51½	23	Comi Credit (4)r	4	48¼	47	47	—1¾
105¼	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	Sep 2
56	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	13	50⅝	49⅛	49¾	—1¼
111	90	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	1	110	110	110	Sep 2
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	7	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
2	1	Com'with & South	10	1½	1½	1½	
45	25	Com & So pf (3)	7	36¼	35½	35½	Sep 9
28	22½	Com'wlth Ed (1¼)	5	25¾	25½	25½	— ¼
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 8
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	3	26⅞	26	26	— ½
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	8	8	8	Sep 9
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	2	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
10½	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Sep 9
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	34	26	25¼	25½	— ¼
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	3	99⅛	99	99	
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	2	1½	1½	1½	Sep 3
8⅝	4½	Consol Film pf (½k)	2	8⅝	8½	8½	Sep 7
6⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
10⅜	7	Consol Oil (.80)	16	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
105⅞	98⅜	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	5	3⅛	3	3	Sep 7
5⅞	2¼	Consol's Coal	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Aug29
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	87⅞	87⅜	87⅜	Aug26
17½	9¾	Container Corp	4	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	7	20⅜	20½	20½	— ⅝
3¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	2	2	2	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	Sep 9
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	4	39½	39	39	— ½
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112½	112½	112½	Sep 7
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	7	9¾	9¼	9¼	Sep 9
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	34½	34⅜	34⅜	— ¼
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	1	1½	1½	1½	
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	5	28½	28½	28½	
19½	10	Cont Steel	1	17	17	17	Sep 8
70⅝	53	Corn Products (3)	6	69	68½	68½	—1½
170	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	170	170	170	Sep 6
5¼	2¾	Coty Inc	3	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
38⅛	19	Crane Co	11	36	35½	35½	—1
45⅛	27¼	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ½
114¾	22⅞	Cream of Wh (2)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	Sep
39⅞	22

Commerce and Finance

Consumer Buying in Leading Sections Markedly on the Increase

Business and Industry

Bankers of Eire Oppose Creation Of Central Bank

DUBLIN, Eire (CP)—(By Mail)—Irish bankers are opposed to creation of a central bank in the former Free State area, one of the recommendations of the Commisison of Banking Currency and Credit.

The Commission endorsed the advice of its predecessor in 1926 that there should be a central banking authority to watch monetary and financial considerations and give counsel to the Government generally. Some of the functions of a central bank are at present exercised by the currency commission but the banking commission considered the currency commission in its present form was not adapted to wider tasks of monetary responsibility.

Would Maintain Currency

Besides acting as a watch-dog on government financial activities, the new central bank would take all necessary steps to maintain parity of the Irish pound in sterling. It was recommended that the wider responsibilities should be entrusted to a reconstituted currency commission, the name of which should be changed to denote authority the new body should exercise.

Irish bankers, although welcoming recommendations that they should have a greater say in financial policies, oppose the central bank idea. Lord Glenavy, for the Bank of Ireland has pointed out that seven of the Irish banks operate throughout the whole 32 counties of Ireland, an arrangement he claims is wholly beneficial to the general public. If a central bank in the 26 counties tried to introduce different principles from those now operating in Ireland as a whole it might prove impossible in a short time for banks to do all-Ireland business.

Prefers Working System

It might be expected also, Lord Glenavy states, that deposits would gravitate to the area where the principles under which they accumulate were preserved rather than risk the consequences of arbitrary central bank control in the 26-county area.

For the Royal Bank, James M. Sweetman states that he shares to a great extent Lord Glenavy's apprehension as to the prudence of tinkering rashly with a machine that it admittedly working well.

In Dublin political circles it is thought the Government would be slow to take any step which would bring the border into the Irish banking system. For that reason alone, no rapid action along the lines recommended by the commission is expected.

Concern Offers Job Security on Better Quality of Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Job security through better work has been found by one concern to bring "peace of mind" to workers and provide an incentive to advancement through better quality of work, according to a report by the National Industrial Conference Board. The company is unidentified in the report beyond the fact that it manufactures producers' goods which are largely dependent for sale upon general business conditions.

The Board reveals that the concern has offered its best workers a year's guarantee of employment. These workers are placed in a Class A category and are looked upon as the company's production mainstays. Members of the group were selected for seniority, ability, and excellence of production. Other workers in the company's employ were placed in Group B and Group C. These, while receiving no guarantee of job security for a year, have the opportunity to win it.

The Industrial Conference Board sees numerous advantages in the program, believing it will improve relations between the company and its workers by providing security and at the same time relieve the tension workers feel when layoffs are feared.

AAA Ready to Aid Butter Market More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 8—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration is prepared to make available more money, if necessary, to stabilize the butter market, it was announced in Washington, following another break in the commodity's prices here yesterday.

Since June 16, the government has advanced $33,375,000 to the Dairy Products Marketing Association, a producers' co-operative, to purchase surplus butter. In addition the government has purchased 10,000,000 pounds from the association for distribution to families on relief.

AAA officials expressed confidence that operations of the co-operative agency would prevent "a serious collapse" in prices. If necessary, however, they added, the AAA will authorize the DPMA to expand its buying program.

Quotations on butter for future delivery slumped ¾ cent a pound on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange after it became known that the government-financed co-operative had cut its buying price on 89-score butter ¾ cent a pound.

The ¾ cent reduction by the DPMA carried its price on this grade of butter down to 23¾ cents in the Chicago market, compared with 24½ cents in New York. The cut was intended, traders believed, to discourage withdrawal of storage stocks of butter.

Butter has been moving out of storage in larger volume than usual because of the government's buying. Large holders of butter who had hedged their inventories by sales in the futures market earlier in the year are now able to close out at a profit by selling their supplies to the government agency.

Butter prices in the cash market are commanding a premium over the futures market quotations. This permits the sale of cash holdings and retirement of future hedges at a profit to the holders.

Vast Pump Priming or Deficit Spending Gathers Momentum

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street is watching with increasing interest the pace at which Treasury pump-priming is getting under way. And the conclusions drawn by those who can weave through the figures is that the full force of the program is yet to come, and that, soon.

For the current fiscal year the President predicted in July a deficit of around $4,000,000,000. For the first two months, July and August, the deficit was about $650,000,000.

This looks like about $325,000,000 a month, or $3,900,000,000 per year. Such reckoning ignores the quarterly income tax payments. These are estimated for September at around $500,000,000, which was the exact amount collected last September. The September deficit therefore may and probably will be around zero.

Last September the Treasury actually netted around $80,000,000. So the $650,000,000-odd deficit for the recent two months will actually be for three months, and so is at the rate of only about $220,000,000 a month, or $2,600,000,000 a year.

So it is evident that a budgeted $4,000,000,000 deficit will be achieved (or suffered) only by a substantial stepping up of expenditures from here.

Priming Gathers Momentum

This can be seen another way. The July-August deficit of $650,000,000 is only $275,000,000 over the same period of last year, but of this nearly $100,000,000 was due to lower revenues, the product of harder times. Pump-priming accounted for less than $100,000,000 a month. For the full year, however, it is supposed to total about $2,500,000,000, or at twice the rate.

This is, however, about as expected. Several of the pump-priming programs are getting under way slowly. They gather momentum faster than in 1933 and 1934, because the government has become a more experienced profligate, but still it takes time to reverse the budget-balancing psychology which had a fleeting vogue last year.

For example, public works for the current year in the budget first submitted last January were cut to $691,000,000. Now they have been expended about $500,000,000 to $1,185,000,000, a figure exceeded only once (1936-1937). In the last two months however, the public works outlays were less than in the same period of 1937, because this year they reflected only the projects laid out before pump-priming was again embraced by Congress. Since then about $20,000,000 has been allocated for PWA building of federal projects and about $500,000,000 has been allocated of the non-federal projects. But they will not get under full swing until the autumn. The United States Housing Authority is also behind its schedule, which was increased by the last Congress from $200,000,000 has been allocated for hurrying allocations and its loan funds will start flowing out for labor and materials in a month or two.

WPA Spending Expands

Direct relief outlays for WPA have been quickest to recover volume. For August they were $193,000,000 against only $108,000,000 in August 1937. WPA has $1,500,000,000 to spend in eight months against only $1,000,000,000 for the entire previous fiscal year. Rolls have been increased from the 1,500,000 registered last October to slightly over 3,000,000 in the last week of August. This is a new all-time high and is close to the maximum expected to be reached on the current program. Outlays of $200,000,000 a month will exhaust the WPA allotment some time in January. Then the WPA will get another appropriation.

Thus it appears likely that in a month or two the Treasury will be running a substantially larger deficit, or "putting more purchasing power into circulation." The fiscal year's biggest deficits are expected to be reached between next January and June, but these deficits will in large part be due to lower income tax payments on lower 1938 incomes.

Of course the above July-August figures represent book-keeping deficit, not cash deficit. They are useful only by comparison with last year. The actual cash deficit for the two months was about $400,000,000 after allowance for the Old Age Reserve Account and the Unemployment Trust Fund, administered for the states. (The latter is still "taking more money out of circulation than it is putting in," for the states collected and turned in to the Treasury about $160,000,000 in payroll taxes and withdrew for unemployment benefits only about $90,000,000.)

Thus the Treasury has been running a cash deficit of around $125,000,000 (allowing for September income tax). How much or little this means can be seen from the previous record.

Pumping in "Purchasing Power"

These "monthly contributions to purchasing power" ran between $100,000,000 and $200,000,000 in 1932 and 1933. Then they were stepped up to between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000 in 1934 and 1935 (calendar years). In 1936 they leaped up, due to the bonus, to a peak of over $500,000,000, then tumbled precipitately to $50,000,000—$100,000,000 in 1937 and dropped to zero in February and March 1938. Now they are around $150,000,000. For the full fiscal year they are budgeted to average around $300,000,000 a month, so they will have to be stepped up substantially from here to meet the budget prediction—and the Administration never errs on the side of pessimism when predicting budget results.

The original theory of pump-priming was of course that it primed a pump, or that it filled in a gap in purchasing power left by business distrust. But like a drug, it now sustains the patient instead of seeming to relieve. The chart of Treasury cash deficits in recent years has shown a remarkable correlation with business prosperity. The peak of both was in 1936. The bottom of both was this spring. Hence Wall Street guessers who are more interested in prosperity itself than in how it is financed, anticipate that bigger and better business will result from bigger and worse Treasury cash deficits from here.

Retail Trade Well Above Last Week But Under 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail sales at leading centers of distribution this week averaged 3 to 8 per cent above last week, and lagged only 1 to 7 per cent under a year ago for the country as a whole, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Start of the official fall season with consumer response brisk in most all retail lines brought gains in wholesale orders which narrowed the sag in wholesale volume under a year ago to but 4 to 12 per cent, the credit agency said.

Heavy influx of week-end vacationists into New England helped lift volume of spending there from 5 to 10 per cent above last week, and to within 2 to 6 per cent of the like 1937 week.

In the East, several important shopping centers reported sales well ahead of last year, though for the region volume ran 1 to 5 per cent under 1937.

Brightening of cotton crop prospects in many sections of the South enabled merchants to hold totals within 2 to 8 per cent of the 1937 level.

Further improvement in "heavy industry" employment shortened the year-to-year drop in the Midwest to 4 to 14 per cent.

Northwest buying widened under impetus of wheat cash, sales running unchanged to only 6 per cent lower, compared with a year ago.

Labor difficulties in both wholesale and retail lines retarded shopping on the Pacific Coast, and the Coast region's spread below 1937 broadened to 6 to 18 per cent.

"Wholesale markets were quick to reflect the upturn in retail sales," the agency said. "Depletion of stocks brought out a large volume of reorders and an increasing emphasis on spot shipment. Mail requests stressed back-to-school merchandise, ready-to-wear, and staples for cold-weather use.

"As retailers discovered that conservative initial purchases were proving inadequate to meet current rate of turnover, they showed less caution in making commitments ahead, desiring to insure against the imminence of delivery delays."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The British trade depression continues its sober dignified course; no hysterics about collapse over here, just so much dignity that one almost blushes to mention the word depression. The story can be brought up to date with the latest figures.

For example, the Board of Trade index of industrial production shows a level of 122.1 for the June quarter of this year, compared with 132.4 for the March quarter and 133.8 for the June quarter of 1937. (The index is based on the year 1930 as 100).

The index is built up from 10 constituent series, and details will give a clearer picture than the complete index.

1937 June Quarter		1938 June Quarter
100.5	Mines and quarries	89.4
165.6	Iron and steel	131.7
166.7	Non-ferrous metals	147.2
138.2	Engineering and ships	128.8
155.9	Building and materials	153.4
135.1	Textiles	106.4
126.4	Chemicals, oils, etc.	117.4
121.3	Leather, boots, shoes	109.7
124.9	Food, drink, tobacco	123.6
140.2	Gas and electricity	145.5
133.8	Total index	122.1

Despite rearmament expenditure, which naturally is largely concentrated in the iron and steel and metal industries, production in the armament-affected industries has declined, due to the shrinkage in demand for ordinary peace time uses. Pig iron output, which rose over 750,000 tons in December of last year was down to 508,000 tons in July of this year, and monthly output of crude steel fell by over one third in the same period.

In the middle of August wholesale commodity prices, as measured by the Economist index, are at their lowest for the year. Foreign trade continued to decline in July. The value of imports in July was 3.3 per cent lower than in June, and 13.5 per cent lower than in July of last year. Exports, by value, were 1.5 per cent higher than in June, but 21.2 per cent lower than in July of last year.

Foreign Trade Analysis

An analysis of foreign trade for the June quarter compared with the June quarter of 1937 shows a 9.4 per cent decline in value of imports from British countries, a 12.5 per cent decline from European countries, and a 13.1 per cent decline from other foreign countries. Exports to British countries were 9.2 per cent lower this June quarter, compared with 1937 June quarter, 12.0 per cent lower to European countries, and 27.5 per cent lower to other foreign countries.

Trade with the United States reflects the depression in America, as is shown by these figures:

June quarter of	Exports to U. S. A. £	Imports from U. S. A. £
1929	11,198,000	42,467,000
1933	4,060,000	16,070,000
1937	7,549,000	23,381,000
1938	3,814,000	26,115,000

The figures of trade between Great Britain and the United States show how wide a scope there is for enlarging mutual trade by means of a trade agreement. In recent days there have been persistent reports that Mr. Chamberlain has at last overruled the quibbles and principles of other members of the Cabinet, and has insisted on the achievement of agreement on a significant scale. If the reports prove to be the true I take off my hat to him.

Remedy in Interest Rate Cut

Two of our eminent economists have just been offering us remedies for our economic troubles. Mr. R. F. Harrod recommends a reduction in the rate of interest. The Bank of England should purchase in the open market £10 millions of Government securities, and the Government should increase the supply of Treasury Bills in the same proportion, so that the clearing banks should have their cash increased by roughly the £10 millions. This would lead, according to Mr. Harrod's argument, along familiar lines to an increase of about £100 millions in the banks' deposits, which would have to be invested mainly in gilt-edged securities. The market rate of interest on gilt-edged would be driven down, and would pull with it the yield on industrials. Capital could be borrowed for industrial uses at lower rates of interest.

Two general objections have been raised to this policy in the public discussions provoked by Mr. Harrod's letters to the press. One objects that, even if the scheme worked, it would stimulate domestic industries, whereas the depression is most severe in the export industries. The other objects that the sequence described by Mr. Harrod would not be automatic, and that many other influences might operate to mask the desired effect in the short run.

Keynes Proposals Original

Mr. Keynes has offered some more original proposals to the experts gathered at Cambridge for the British Association meetings. Mr. Keynes is a Joseph in search of a Pharoah. He suggests that Britain should make itself the storehouse for huge stocks of the world's main raw materials.

He estimates that holding charges on such stocks of commodities may average 10 per cent per annum, which is too high a price to be borne by individual producers. The result is that unless the producers can combine to exact a monopoly reward, large stocks are not held. The Government of Britain should therefore itself encourage accumulation of stocks in England by offering free storage.

The incidental advantages of such a scheme, were Britain to be drawn into a war, are obvious and are granted by all Mr. Keynes' critics. But the economic merits of the scheme in evening out fluctuations in prices have not been granted so easily. It is feared by most commentators that the result of the proposals would merely be to accumulate large stocks in time of depression which would remain as a permanent addition to supply and so permanently undermine the price structure of the producing industries.

Critics are afraid that merely to accumulate large stocks would not be sufficient weapon in adjusting fluctuating supply to fluctuating demand, and that in addition detailed powers would have to be secured to regulate production.

OBrien Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Fiduciary 5700
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

EXECUTIVE
Desires Change of Employment
Capable of Filling Position as
OFFICE MANAGER, ACCOUNTANT, CASHIER
Financial background of over 20 years experience together with banking and investment house training.
Location in Connecticut preferred.
Box X-71, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Engineering Awards Up 42 P. C. Over '37

By the Associated Press

New York

Large-scale housing projects accounted partly for a 42 per cent gain in engineering construction awards in the week ended August 30 over the comparable 1937 figure, the Engineering News-Record reported.

Five apartment and residential developments projects in or near New York City contributed $9,400,000 toward a total of $52,456,000 for all classifications. This compared with $52,219,000 in the preceding week and $36,868,000 in the corresponding 1937 week.

The cumulative total for the year to date rose to $1,819,210,000, a gain of 3.7 per cent over the $1,753,990,000 reported for the corresponding period last year.

20,800,000 Persons Estimated Getting Public Aid in July

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Social Security Board reported that probably about 20,800,000 persons received public assistance in the United States during July.

This estimate included those who received aid from Federal, State and local governments through Social Security programs, work relief and general relief, the National Youth Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Farm Security Administration.

Persons who received other governmental outlays, such as payments to farmers for compliance with Federal farm programs, were not included.

As compared with June, the board reported, there was an increase of less than 2 per cent in the number of households receiving public aid. General relief provided by states and localities declined about 1 per cent.

The cost of public aid for the needy during the month was $258,748,000, the board's monthly statement showed, not including administrative costs.

There were 1,713,253 recipients of old-age assistance, comprising approximately 22 per cent of the estimated population aged 65 and over. The average payment per recipient was $19.23, the board noted, the payments ranging from $4.95 in Mississippi to $32.34 in California.

Banking Deposits Of Nation Close To Record High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The banks of the nation will report a total of deposits on Sept. 30 close to the record high, according to the Standard Statistics Co. Federal Reserve estimates place the aggregate on deposit in all banks at around $47,500,000,000. Maintenance of these high figures for some time ahead is practically assured, says Standard, by continuation of the gold desterilization program and deficit financing on the part of the Government, coupled with the prospect that there will be no important withdrawal of gold from this country.

Security holdings of banks have been trending moderately upward throughout the year, and the average volume for the third quarter will be somewhat higher than the average for either the second quarter or (especially) the first quarter.

Earnings of banks for the third quarter are expected to approximate the low level indicated for the second quarter of 1938, as investments have been increased only slightly during the third quarter (despite a substantial increase in deposits) and the downward trend of loans was not reversed until the first week in August.

By the end of August, loans were back approximately to the total of June 30, which was about 7 per cent below that of March 31. Thus, considerable further improvement in the loan situation in the month of September will be necessary if the average loan volume for the third quarter is to be brought up to the level of the second quarter.

Continued improvement in business is expected to be accompanied by an increase in bank loans.

The lesson of the depression of the early 1930s will not be quickly forgotten, however, and the average banker may be rather slow to adopt whatever new ideas and new methods are made necessary by the New Deal. The longer term "installment" ar "serial" type of loan, for example, has not yet been generally accepted as desirable banking business, although some banks have entered the field on a large scale. In time, however, adjustments will be made, and as bank deposits are likely to continue at high levels for at least another year or two, the principal problem will probably be the safe increasing, rather than any curtailment, of earning assets.

Britain Is Being Pressed To Adopt Credit Expansion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British Government is being influentially pressed to resort to controlled credit expansion as a remedy for the present trade recession.

Proposals for such action were put forward on the 11th of August by Mr. Roy Forbes Harrod, President of the British Association. The scheme has since been taken up strongly by the London Times which has had the support of Maj. Richard Miles, steel manufacturer, and Mr. Robert Boothby, M. P. Mr. John F L. Bray, (insurance) and Mr. Oscar R. Hobson (economist) on the other hand have voiced opposition to it.

Those favoring the scheme argue that adequate use has not been made by the banks of their ability to support stock exchange prices by increasing their own holdings of investments. They also compare the arguments now being used against such action to those heard at the time of the financial crisis of 1931 when orthodox deflationists were proved by subsequent events to have been mistaken in their fears.

Inflation's Pros and Cons

Those who oppose it do so on two grounds. They claim that adequate action in the direction of increasing the credit base has already been taken by the Bank of England though the results may not yet be fully apparent. They also say that flight from sterling might result if such action were further pushed.

To this Mr. Harrod has replied that the present waiting-upon-events is dangerous since a crisis of confidence threatens. He also claims that ample resources are available to meet a flight from sterling if anything of the kind should occur.

The Times says, "we shall do nothing if we wait for a unanimous opinion on the steps to be taken." It also says that "to take action supported by a reasonable majority would be better than sitting by and awaiting the certainty of another depression sooner or later with all the hardships accompanying it."

Confirmative evidence of the nature of the situation that has arisen is seen in a statement published over the signatures of Mr. William Craven-Elles, M. P. and Mr. C. Morgan Webb, respectively Chairman and Economic Adviser to the British Parliamentary Monetary Committee.

Then Comes Deflation

"After her departure from the gold standard of 1931," this statement says, "Britain led the world back to prosperity by the monetary policy of reflation, first announced in the Ottawa Monetary Report of August, 1932, confirmed by the Currency Declaration of July, 1933, and explained to the House of Commons by Mr. Neville Chamberlain on Dec. 21, 1934.

"On May 24 last Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, announced to the House of Commons that this restorative policy had changed and that a new policy of deflation had been adopted, his actual words being: 'it was inevitable and desirable that there should be some fall from . . .' (the price level of the spring of 1937).

"He quoted President Roosevelt with approval and suggested that Britain had been following a monetary policy of deflation identical with that which produced the American recession of 1937. He admitted that the 'inevitable and desirable' deflation had got completely out of control, and 'had gone beyond the point where it was desirable, and to a point where by the uncertainty and losses caused, it had a serious effect on world trade as a whole.'"

The statement goes on to ask "is any further inquiry as to the extension of the American recession to Britain necessary?"

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL.

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brockton Savings Bank	Sept. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10

NORTH—SOUTH—EAST—WEST

there are Monitor-Advertised Schools

Educators say that it is good for a student to attend a school in a section of the country away from his own home. The change of scene and new contacts with people broaden the outlook of the student. On the other hand, the best schools for a certain type of education may be right in one's own city.

Whatever locality you may prefer, you can be almost certain to find helpful assistance in the choosing of a school from the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. Here are represented schools from 30 states and the District of Columbia. Many are in metropolitan cities convenient to museums, art galleries, concert halls and other cultural influences. Some are in country locations with splendid opportunities for outdoor recreation.

There are Monitor-advertised schools in the temperate zone of states where the climate is mild all year round; there are schools in the northern zone where winter brings snow and outdoor sports; and there are schools in the far south where June weather prevails in January.

When selecting a school you will of course take into consideration all these factors. For further information, consult the school advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
5 3¼s '41	107.15	107.15	107.15
2 3⅜s '47-43	109.26	109.26	109.26
7 3¼ '46-44	109.15	109.12	109.12
1 4¼s '52-47	118.22	118.22	118.22
15 2¾s '51 48	104.17	104.13	104.13
5 2½s '48	104.6	104.6	104.6
111 2½s '53-49	101.9	101.6	101.6
123 2¾s '54-51	103	102.31	102.31
20 3s '55-51	106.4	106	106
84 2½s '60-55	103.21	103.15	103.15
1 2¾s '59-56	102.15	102.15	102.15
75 2¾s '63-58	101.20	101.18	101.18

Federal Farm Mortgages

6 3s '49-44	106	105.28	106

Home Owners' Loan

7 2¾s '49-39	102.17	102.16	102.16

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
3 Alleghany 5s '49	57	57	57
3 Allied Strs 4½s '51	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
19 Allis Chalm 4s '52	110¼	110	110
28 Am & For P 5s 2030	49¼	48½	49
2 Am I G Ch 5½s '49	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
7 Am T & T 5½s '43	113⅝	113⅝	113⅞
8 Am T & T 3¼s '66	103	102¾	102¾
12 Am T & T 3¼s '61	104	103⅞	104
2 Anaconda Cop4½s '50	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
2 Ang C Nitra deb '67	33½	33½	33½
1 Arm Del 4s '57	97	97	97
12 Arm Del 4s '55	97¾	97½	97¾
7 AT&SF 4s '95	104¾	104¼	104⅝
6 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	99½	99½	99½
5 A C Line 1st 4s '52	84	84	84
1 A C Line 4½s '64	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
1 A C Line 5s '45	75	75	75
5 Atl & Dan1st 4s '48	31	31	31
14 B&O rfg 6s '95	18¼	18	18
9 B&O 1st 5s '48	43½	43⅜	43½
6 B&O rfg 5s '95	17¾	17½	17½
10 B&O 5s '96P	17⅝	17½	17½
40 B&O cv 4½s '60	13	12½	12½
6 B&O 4s '48	43	42¾	42¾
3 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	36	36	36
15 B&O 5s S W '50	31½	31	31
5 B&O 4s T C '59	34	34	34
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104	104	104
4 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	98¾	98½	98⅝
13 Beth Stl 3½s '52	92¾	92¾	92¾
6 Bost&Me 5s '67	30	29¾	29¾
2 Bost&Me 5s '55	30	30	30
13 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	105½	105⅜	105⅜
3 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	59½	59½	59½
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106½	106½	106½
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	93⅜	93¼	93¼
3 Buf R&P 4½s '57	27½	27½	27½
14 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116¼	116	116
6 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114½	114½	114½
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114⅝	114½	114½
25 Can Nor 6½s '46	122½	122	122
2 Can Pac 5s '54	97½	97½	97½
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	92½	92½	92½
1 Can Pac 4s perp	77¼	77¼	77¼
8 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67½	67¼	67¼
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	27	27¾	27¾
3 C Ohio cn 5s '39	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 Chi & Alton 3s '49	16¾	16⅝	16⅝
5 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	92	92	92
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	101½	101½	101½
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95	95	95
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	13¼	12¾	12¾
8 Chic Gt West 4s '59	18⅜	18¼	18¼
8 CMPS&Pac 5s '75	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
27 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	3	3	3
8 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4⅞	4¾	4¾
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	8½	8½	8½
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8	8	8
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s '60	63	63	63
15 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	41	40	41
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	107	107	107
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104½	104½	104½
3 Childs Co 5s 43	68½	68½	68½
2 Cinn Gas & E 3¾s66	107½	107½	107½
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 CinUnTerm 5s '57	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Col & So 4½s '80	42½	42	42
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	93½	93½	93½
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	93½	93¼	93½
4 Coymbia G 5s 1961	93¾	93¼	93⅜
1 Col & Tol 4s '55	107	107	107
69 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	101⅛	101	101
6 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	105	105	105
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	104¾	104½	104⅞
11 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108¾	108¼	108⅝
7 Comwlth Ed Cv 3½s58	105⅞	105½	105⅝
3 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	108	107½	107¾
15 Comwlth Ed Cv3½swi	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s61	107½	107½	107½
21 Con Edis 3½s'48	105¼	104⅜	105⅛
4 Con Edis 3½s'58	102	102	102
4 Con Edis 3½s'56	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
23 ConOil23½s '51	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
9 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	109⅝	109½	109½
2 Consum Pow 3½s '70	106½	106½	106½
2 Container Cor 6s '46	102¼	102	102
1 Cuba N Ry 5½s '42	31	31	31
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	107½	107½	107½
2 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	51	51	51
7 D&RG 4s '36	11½	11⅜	11½
7 D&RG 4s '55	4½	4½	4½
18 D&RG West 5s '78	9⅞	9½	9½
3Del Ed 4½s '61	113½	113¼	113½
1 Del Ed 4s '65	111⅞	111⅝	111⅞
1 Dul Mabe&I 3½s '62	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	11½	11	11
2 Erie rfg 5s '75	11	11	11
2 Fed Lt&T 5s '42	96	96	96
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
3 Gen Cable 5½s '47	99½	99½	99½
7 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	105	105	105
11 Gen Mot Act 3¼s '51	105¼	105⅛	105¼
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	55¼	55¼	55¼
2 Goodrich 4¼s '56	96½	96⅛	96⅛
1 Goodrich 6s '45	97	97	97
1 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	74¼	74¼	74¼
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	100	100	100
10 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	91¾	91½	91½
7 Gulf Stl Util 4s '66	104	103⅞	103⅞
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	30½	30½	30½
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	49½	49½	49½
7 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	15	14¼	14½
2 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	37¼	37¼	37¼
1 ICG&CGL&NO 5s '63A	44¾	44¾	44¾
7 Ill Steel 4½s '40	105	105⅝	105⅝
5 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107¾	107½	107½
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	53½	53½	53½
1 Interb Tr 7s '32 ct	51¾	51½	51¾
6 Interb R Tr 6s '32	31¾	31⅜	31⅜
5 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	55¼	55	55
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	3⅞	3½	3½
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	13¾	13	13
1 Int Hydro El 6s '44	75½	74¾	75
26 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
7 Int T&T 4½s '52	64¾	64¾	64¾
12 Int T&T 5s '55	67¾	66⅛	66⅝
12 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
5 Jones&L St 4¼s '61	94	94	94
11 KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	26½	26½	26½
1 KC South 3s '50	70	70	70
3 Kans G&E 4½s '80	105⅛	105⅛	105⅜
11 Koppers Co 4s '51	99¼	99	99
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	52¼	52¼	52¼
1 Leh-Val Coal 5s '74	27¾	27¾	27¾
16 Leh Val 4s2003	15½	15⅜	15½
3 Liggett&M5s'51	124	124	124
2 Loews3½s'46	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
10 Louis & Ark 5s '69	80	80	80
24 Lou&N 4½s 2003	88	88	88
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	85	85	86
1 McCrory Strs 5s '51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103½	103½	103½
1 MilElRy&L 5s '61B	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	68	68	68
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	7¼	7¼	7¼
3 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	40¼	40¼	40¼
3 Mo Pac 5½s '49	4	4	4
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 C	17¼	17¼	17¼
3 Mo Pac 5s '80H	17¼	17¼	17¼
14 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5½	5	5
12 Mob&O Montg 5s'47	19¾	19	19
1 Mob & Oh 5s '38	23½	23½	23½
19 Mob & O 4½s '77	21¾	21¼	21¾
1 MonW PaPub5s4½s'60	107	107	107
6 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	95¼	95¼	95¼
3 Mor & Essex 5s '55	50	50	50
5 Mount St T&T 3¼s'68	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Nassau El 4s '51	31¾	31¾	31¾
17 Nat Dairy 2¾s '51ww	102¾	102¼	102¼
1 Nt RRMex 4s'51asd	⅞	⅞	⅞
3 Natl Steel 4s '65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3 NEngT&T 4½s'61B	123	123	123
3 N J Pow & L 4½s '60	108⅛	108	108
1 N O Pub Sv 5s'52A	100½	100	100
1 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	99½	99½	99½
6 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56	55½	55½
5 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜
1 NYC cn 4s '98	63	63	63
3 NYC 2¾s '52	66¾	66	66
8 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	52½	52	52
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	82¾	82¾	82¾
9 NY Chi&StL 6s '38	44	42	44
8 NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	36	35¾	35¾
3 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	34¾	34½	34½
1 NY Tn 4½s '53	102	101⅞	101⅞
2 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	16½	16½	16½
2 NYNH&H cit 6s '49	23½	23½	23½
4 NYNH&H 3½s '56	12½	11¾	11¾
1 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	9	9	9
6 Nor Am Co 5s '61	105⅝	105½	105⅝
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104	104	104
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 Nor Pac 4s'97	0½	80½	80½
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	50	50	50
1 Nor Sts Pow 3½s'67	104½	104½	104½
2 Ohio Ed 4s'65	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Okla G&E 3¾s'6	103⅜	103¾	103¾
4 Okla G&E 4s'46	102½	102½	102½
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	101	101	101
2 Otis Steel 4½s'62	74¾	74½	74⅝
7 Pac Gas&E 3½s'66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	105⅛	105	105⅛
8 Pac Gas&E 4s'64	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
4 Panhandle EPL 4s'52	103	103	103
5 Para Pict 3¼s'47	79½	79½	79½
6 Pen Ch&Del 4½s'77	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
24 Pen P&L4 4½s'61	101	100⅞	101
5 Pen RR gen 5s'48	104½	104¼	104¼
4 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	96⅝	95⅝	95⅝
7 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	90½	90½	90½
3 Pen RR 4s'48	109	109	109
1 Pen RR 4s'48 st	109	109	109
6 Pen RR 3¾s'70	87½	87½	87½
2 Peo GL&C Chi 6s'43	115¾	115½	115½
1 Phila Co 5s'67	94	94	94
5 Phil Read C&I 6s'49	4	4	4
1 Ph Read2CA1 3s'72	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	57½	57½	57½
5 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Potomac El P 2¼s'66	107	107	107
8 Rem Rand 4½s'56	101½	101	101
2 Republic Steel 4½s'61	87½	87½	87½
5 Sagamore Pow 4½s'68	104	104	104
5 St LSF 5s '60 B	10½	10½	10½
11 St LSF 4½s '78	10	9½	9½
8 St LSF 4s '50 A	16½	16¼	16½
8 St LSF 4s '50 A ct	9¾	9½	9½
1 St LSW 1st 4s '89	47¼	47¼	47¼
22 Seab AL cn 4s '45	7	6⅞	6⅞
1 Sea AL 4s '48 ct	6½	6½	6½
1 Sea AL 4s '50 ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	5	5	5

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Period	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Co Ltd	1½c	Oct.	1	Sep. 8
Central Patricia Gold Mines Ltd	2c	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Heller (W. E.) & Co	15c	Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Mead Johnson & Co	75c	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Initial				
Carson Hill Gold Mining Corp	2c	Sep.	20	Sep. 12
Moxie Co (The) cum conv pf	12½c	Q Sep.	20	Sep. 19
Accumulated				
Aluminum Co of Amer 6% pf	$1.50	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Continental Bak Corp 8% pf	$2	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Derby Oil & Refining Corp $4 conv pf	$1	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Greif Bros. Cooperage Corp $3.2C cum A	40c	Oct.	1	Sep. 17
Reduced				
Invest Co of Am	25c	Oct.	1	Sep. 16
Regular				
Adams Oil & Gas Co	5c	Q Oct.	2	Sep. 20
Air Associates	12½c	Q Sep.	26	Sep. 19
Do	12½c	Q Sep.	26	Sep. 19
Do pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	26	Sep. 19
Ahlberg Bearing Co	8¾c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Aloe (A S) Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 21
Amer Fork & Hoe Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Art Metal Wks	20c	Q Sep.	22	Sep. 15
Bk of Manhattan Co	50c	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Bk of Yorktown (N Y)	50c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 17
Broad St Invest	50c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Cambridge I Cp A	25c	S Oct.	1	Sep. 21
Do B	25c	S Oct.	1	Oct. 21
Cda Can 1 pf	25c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 22
Do 2 pf	15c	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Capital Adm. pf A	13	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Carriers & Gen Cp	5c	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Cariboo Gold Quarts Mining Co Ltd	2½c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 9
Ctl Canada L & S Co	10c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Do (Toronto Ont)	12	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Central Ill L pf	$1.12½	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Central P Gld M Ltd	4c	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Chesapeake Corp	35c	Oct.	3	Sep. 20
Cream of Wheat	50c	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Crum & Forster	25c	Q Oct.	15	Oct. 5
Do pf	12	Q Dec.	24	Dec. 14
Duncan M 7% pf	$1.75	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Engrs P S $6 pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Do $5.50 pf	$1.37½	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Fear (F) & Co	50c	Q Sep.	15	Sep. 2
Gent Print Ink	10c	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Do pf	$1.50	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Gen Ry Signal pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Giddings & Leis Machine Tool Co	50c	Oct.	15	Oct. 1
Gooyr T&R (Can)	62c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Do pf	62½c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Gdyr T&R US) pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Grants (WT)Co	35c	Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Do pf	25c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Great W Life Assur (Winnipeg Man)	$5	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Heller (WE) & Co	10c	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Do pf	43¾c	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Humphreys Mf Co	50c	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Joi & Chi Ry pf	$1.75	Q Oct.	3	Sep. 20
Mirs & Traders Trust (Buffalo)	40c	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Mapes Consol Mfg	50c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Mead Johnson	75c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Midland Steel Prod pf	$2	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Natl Sup 6% pf	$1.50	Q Sept.	30	Sept. 20
do $5.50 pf	$1.37½	Q Sept.	30	Sept. 20
do pr pf	50c	Q Sept.	30	Sept. 20
National Trust Co Ltd (Toronto, Ont)	$2	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 20
Nehi Corp	$1	Oct.	1	Sept. 15
do pf	$1.21¼	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Neiman-Marcus Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sept.	1	Aug. 20
do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Northwestern Bell Tel Co	$1.25	Q Sept.	30	Sept. 28
Novadel Agene	50c	Oct.	1	Sept. 20
Pacific Tin	25c	Sept.	28	Sept. 20
Page Hersey T	$1	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Perfect Circle	50c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 20
Philippine Long Dist Tel Co	42c	M Sept.	30	Sept. 20
Phillips PkCopf	$1.31¼	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Public Service Col 7% pf	$8 1-3c	M Oct.	1	Sept. 15
do 6% pf	50c	M Oct.	1	Sept. 15
do 5½% pf	$1.37½	M Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Rensselaer County Bk & Tr Co (NY)	$2.50	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 20
St Joseph Wat Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 19
Safeway Stores	20c	Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Sonotone Corp	$5	Oct.	14	Oct. 2
So Ry (Md O stk)	$2	S Oct.	1	Sep. 15
St Bk of Kenmore	10c	Q Sep.	20	Sep. 22
Stedman Bros Ltd	15c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Do 6% conv pf	75c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Stix, Baer & Fuller Co	43¾c	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Toledo Ed 7% pf	$8 1-3c	M Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Do 6% pf	50c	M Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Do 6% pf	$1.2-3c	M Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Toronto Gen Tr Cor	$1	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 17

*Stock dividend of one share of common for each share of common held. †Normally due in December.

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
5 Sea-AllFla 6s '35 A ct	3	3	3
1 Scony Vac Oil 3½s '50	106½	106⅛	106⅛
2 SoBellT&T 3¼s '62	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 So Cal Gas 4s '65	109	109	109
2 Sou Pac 4½s '68	46¼	45¾	45¾
17 Sou Pac 4½s '81	44¾	44⅜	44½
25 So Pac 4½s '69	45	44¼	44¼
5 So Pac rfg 4s '55	84	84	84
5 So Pac 3¾s '46	56½	56½	56½
2 South Ry 6½s '56	58	58	58
3 South Ry gen 6s '56	56	55½	55½
8 South Ry gen 4s '56	42½	42½	42½
5 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	101	100¾	100¾
1 Spokane Int 5s '55	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
4 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	103½	103½	103½
13 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	100⅜	100	100
3 Studebaker 6s cv '45	79	79	79
1 Ten Cop&Cb 6s '44	101	101	101
47 Tex Corp 3½s '51	105½	105½	105½
9 Third Ave aj 5s '60	7¼	6⅞	7¼
5 Tri Continent 5s '53	109	109	109
3 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Un Elev Ch 5s '45	8¼	8¼	8¼
4 Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
15 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	110½	110¼	110½
20 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Un Pac 3½s '70	92½	91¾	92½
18 US Steel 3¼s '48	103⅝	103⅜	103½
1 Un Stkyds 4¼s '51ww	91½	91½	91½
2 Utah P & L 5s '44	91½	91½	91½
5 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	103½	103½	103½
2 Util P&L 5½s '47	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
2 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1 Wabash 1st 5s '39	41	41	41
1 Wabash 5s '80 D	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1 Wabash 5s '76 B	8½	8½	8½
11 Walwrth 4s '55	65	65	65
5 Warren Bros 6s '41	34½	34⅛	34½
17 Westch Lt 3½s '67	103⅜	103½	103½
1 West Pen P 5s '63 E	120	120	120
3 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	104	104	104
1 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	22	22	22
2 Western Un 5s '51	71	71	71
3 Wilson & Co 3¾s '47	94	94	94
26 Youngst S&T 4s '61	100¾	100½	100½

Foreign Bonds

3 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	8	8	8
1 Antioquia 2d 7s '57	8	8	8
1 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	8	8	8
47 Argentine 4s '72 Feb.	80	80	80
5 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	80¼	80⅛	80¼
7 Argentine 4½s '71	89	89	89
2 Australia 5s '55	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Brazil 6½s' 26-57	11¾	11½	11¾
2 Brazil 6½s' 27-57	11¾	11¾	11¾
10 Breda, Ernes 7s'54	80	80	80
2 Buen A 3s'84	40	40	40
1 Buen R 4½s '4- '77	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
1 Bulgaria 7½s'68	34½	34½	34½
1 Canada 5s'52	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
10 Canada 3¼s'61	103⅝	103½	103⅝
13 Canada 2s'67	98¾	98½	98⅝
2 Canada 2½s'45	102¾	102⅝	102¾
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s'57	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'62	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
7 Chile 6s'60	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1 Chile 6s'61 Jan	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
5 Chile 6s'61 Feb	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1 Chile 6s'63	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
2 Colomb 6s'61 Jan	18⅝	18½	18⅜
1 Colomb 6s'61 Oct	18½	18½	18½
2 Copenhag 5s'52	99½	99½	99½
16 Cordoba City 7s'57 st	57	57	57
5 Cuba 5½s'45	67¼	67¼	67¼
15 Denmark 6s'42	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
10 Denmark 5½s'5	101	100¾	101
10 Denmark 4½s'62	99½	99⅜	99½
1 French 7½s '41 unst	102	102	102
10 Ger Gov 5½s'65	23	23	23
6 Ger Govt 7s '49	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 Ger Govt 7s '49 unst	25½	25½	25½
4 Greek 7s '64 pt pd	21	21	21
1 Greek 6s '68 pt pd	19¾	19¾	19¾
3 Hamburg St 6s '46	21	21	21
8 Helsingfors 6½s '60	104¾	104	104¾
2 Ital Pub Ut 7s '52	51	50⅞	51
2 Italy 7s 1951	69½	69½	69½
5 Japan 5½s '65	50¾	50¼	50¼
1 Lombard El 7s '52	55	55	55
2 Norway 4½s '56	106½	106½	106½
10 Norway 4½s '65	104⅛	103⅞	103⅞
5 Norway 4s '63	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
16 Peru 1st 6s '60	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
11 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 Poland 8s '50	35	35	35
4 Prussia 6s'52	20½	20½	20½
9 Rome 6½s '52	54½	54½	54½
1 Sao Paulo St 8s '36	15	15	15
3 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	20⅛	20	20
3 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	21	21	21
7 Tokyo El Lt 6s6 '53	50⅛	50	50⅛
1 UnStl Wk 6½s '51 A	40	40	40
3 UnStlWk 6½s '47 A	40	40	40
10 Urug 4s '41⅛s 4½s

Relics of Former Glory Put On Block by Deserted Village

(Continued from Page 1)

ture stood front of the stage. School books were piled in stacks. Uncomfortable Town Meetin' benches were piled one on the other in the rear of the room. Against the front of the stage leaned steel engravings of Lincoln, Washington, Grant in unruffled attire leaving a battlefield on a horse and waving to the artist, a Rosa Bonheur copy of plump horses at the horse fair. Over here a piano, over there bookcases. On a chair a handful of small American flags.

Some Rare Finds

Downstairs antiquarians found quicker pulse. Here were farm-made implements of daily life of three generations ago—two very old cobblers benches, a cheese press, wool carders and a primitive implement with rachet wheel to measure yarn, spinning wheels, a scythe cradle (if our city upbringing is not at fault), a four-leg stand on which to paint carriage wheels, churns, yokes for oxen, bootjacks, a squirrel cage, ladies' bonnets of the Godey's Lady's Book era, oil lamps.

The fire engine, naturally, was the set piece. This item was placed conspicuously in front of the Town Hall. It was a beauty. Three nickel plates on the black boiler told the story. Most appropriately the first nickel shield bore the single word "Quabbin." Shield number two above the fire box in the rear stated that the fantasy of valves and pipes was built by the American Fire Engine Co., at Seneca Falls, N. Y., as engine 2,734.

The third plate recorded its purchase in 1900 by a Town Committee of four. We've all seen its city cousins in the nineties and early 1900's. But this, mind you, was hand drawn over the hills. It has a shaft for two horses but the wood bar looks today as though it had never been used. For engineers—pressure 160 pounds.

A Special Auction

This auction to end all auctions—for there have been auctions innumerable in the past two years in the basin—has one curious aftermath.

A few miles north of Enfield is a "corridor" in which seven families are enduring a 100 per cent isolation.

In a minute strip north of the line of North Prescott just east of Packard Mountain these seven residents have not been included in the State land taking. As a result, they have seen old neighbors sell their land and move away, the village store close, the road south to Enfield placarded "at your own risk," no fire protection, mail uncertain, telephone more uncertain on continuance.

Cooleyville nearby is practically taken, the isolationists say, and Packard Mountain, but today they depend for necessaries of life on mail-order catalogues and on the "star route" of the RFD, which means that the postman is authorized to do your shopping for you.

The Forgotten Seven

What the forgotten seven feel most is the loss of neighbors and friends, the complete erasement of community life, no common labor available to perform homely chores such as cleaning wells. Labor, they say, costs three times what it did when the valley was tenanted. Now they are threatened with loss of telephone service. Mail, which went to North Prescott, then to Millington, now should be addressed to North Salem Post Office.

The corridor left-overs say they have not refused to sell to the State, one, in fact, claims to have been on record since 1927, but that the Water Commission has ignored the small unit except for recent notice that it will treat with all if they can agree to sell and "at a reasonable price."

Those left in the wooded hills say they cannot dispose of their land, have no conveniences, and live from day to day in uncertainty, not knowing whether the mail will bring word that their holdings will be taken by eminent domain or whether that word will not come for 10 years.

They are living in a Longfellow's "Evangeline" in reverse.

Training Urged for U. S. Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

mission for additional specialists to lay the concrete surfacing.

Just ordinary street paving engineers were of little use, because of the specialized problem of exposure to air temperature on top and beneath the surface. Bridge surfaces had been tried, but didn't stick. The Commission was called upon, suddenly, almost overnight, to supply specialists in this intricate field.

"But why," demanded the Commission, "didn't your department anticipate this need months before, and assign some of the available paving engineers to the job of learning the particular difficulties of bridge resurfacing?"

And that has been a standard example with Mr. Ordway, ever since, of the kind of liaison needed, and the lack of liaison so frequently found, in government departments and Civil Service Commissioners.

Now Have Wider Scope

What makes the matter pointed and timely is that under the recently signed executive order of President Roosevelt, June 24, Mr. Ordway and his two fellow-commissioners are now required for the first time to set up divisions of personnel administration throughout the entire Federal Civil Service. Under the proposed new set-up, training is provided, too; training perhaps as intricate in other departments as that now given as a matter of course to the newly employed G-men.

"There are tremendous opportunities here," says Mr. Ordway, "for economies in government service." It is all bound up he says with the whole, new, revivified career service system which is being attempted.

It is vitally important, says Mr. Ordway, that men who know their jobs be picked for the new departmental personnel supervision. And it is rather surprising, he adds, "that after 55 years of trial and thought we are only now beginning to face realistically the problem of training.

"It is well that we have recognition in law, at last, that a sound personnel program goes farther than a merit system of selection, and must concern itself equally with practices designed economically to achieve effective performance."

In other words, says Mr. Ordway, emphatically, it's not enough to take government workers out of politics, though that's the first thing. They must be trained, and fitted with jobs to their abilities, and, above all, given incentives and opportunities to turn mere jobs into careers.

U. S. Repairs Tokyo Embassy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Usually quiet during the hot summer months, the American Embassy here and its adjacent buildings now convey the impression of a beehive of activity, with hammers, drills, chisels, and other building tools creating a bedlam of noise, while elaborate scaffolding is put up and taken down as building requirements dictate. The cause of this spurt of building is an effort to renovate the Embassy thoroughly and eliminate certain defects in original construction which made the plaster deteriorate and covered the buildings with unsightly black streaks.

The completion of the renovation work will require a period of four or five months, the services of more than 100 workers and a sum of $35,000, which has already been appropriated by Congress. The present buildings of the Embassy were erected seven years ago; and the purpose of the reconstruction now in progress is to restore them to their original appearance, not to make any changes in structure or design.

The swift decay of the plaster was a result of failure to take account of the high moisture content of the air in Japan, which contributes to the growth of marine fungi over the buildings of Tokyo and makes for plaster-deteriorating mold. This tendency is seen in its most extreme form during the nyubai, or summer rainy season, when constant vigilance is required to wipe off the mold which accumulates on shoes, books, and other articles.

The remedy for this difficulty, in the case of the Embassy, consists of a wire mesh netting over the concrete surface after the present spoiled coating is chipped off, followed by the application of two undercoats of Portland cement plaster, an overcoat of Portland cement stucco, waterproofing and two coats o fwaterproof paint, which has been brought from America, Special varnish preparations are expected to eliminate the black streaks.

Sticky-less Aids For Stamp-Licker

WASHINGTON, (AP)—This reporter gum-shoed through the Post Office Department Sept. 7 and discovered some developments in the ever-sticky problem of stamp-licking.

They are:

1. A mechanical licker-vendor with which the Philadelphia Post Office is easing the traffic on the tongues of the Philadelphians.

2. The possibilities of the sweet potato as the base for the stickum.

Fussy folks have worried over stamp-licking for years, claiming it was insanitary, archiac, or that it just plain took up too much of the country's time.

All sorts of stamp-vending machines have been invented, but the Department never has adopted them largely becase of the phoney nickel problem.

The gadget up in Philadelphia, however, can detect a slug with the same finesse the Department's mail carriers can spot an alarm dog in a resident's front yard.

Should the nickel be lacking—the customer gets no stamp and the stamp gets no licking.

The Agriculture Department—after a lot of experimenting—says the sweet potato will produce a fine stickum and it'll taste better than the cassava dextrin the Government now is using.

The Post Office Department once had the licking problem solved in one of its offices. A New York substation came up with a cat that liked the taste of the stickum.

Customers simply poked the stamp at Kitty—and Kitty did the rest. But then the cat got tired and went back to its mice.

U. S. Sends 3 Abroad To Question Griebl

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Government has sent two attorneys and a Federal agent abroad in an attempt to obtain testimony from a key witness in the Nation's most widespread spy investigation since the World War. This unusual step was announced by U. S. District Attorney Lamar Hardy, who said the commission would seek to question Dr. Ignatz T. Griebl, former U. S. Army medical reserve officer, under indictment on espionage charges.

Federal Judge Murray Hulbert recently issued an order for the questioning which can be done only if Dr. Griebl gives his written consent. The order was issued on motion of George C. Dix, attorney for Johanna Hofmann, former hairdresser on the liner Europa. The woman is under indictment on espionage charges and with three others will go on trial Oct. 4. Others mentioned in the indictment are not in the United States. Dr. Griebl fled the Country just before the indictment was handed up.

Labor Reform Aids Women

Reduction of child labor is partially responsible for the increase in employed women.

League of Force Called Best Way To Destroy War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Because nations had not kept their word, world peace must rely on force and the best means of using that force was through such an organization as the League of Nations, Sir Isaac Isaacs, former Governor General of Australia, declared in a recent address here.

A strong League of Nations working under the present Covenant could insure peace, he added. He quoted the recent firm action of the nations of Europe in face of Germany's designs upon Czechoslovakia as an intimation that sanctions would not mean war if there were a sufficient force behind them.

He said that pacifism was no deterrent to the dictators, and that so long as the world remained disunited in action in the cause of peace and justice, so long would each isolated nation be in danger of the fate that had befallen Austria. "Since the German occupation of Austria much has happened that should warn us that nothing short of a strong League of Nations in some form, and determined to repress aggressive war, can save civilization."

While the Covenant is insistent on peaceful solutions of international differences, Sir Isaac declared it was inconsistent with pacifism with respect to a willful lawbreaker. It reserves extreme measures to meet extreme outrages on the rights and liberties of the peoples of the earth, he said. No one, he added, could at once be a pacifist and a supporter of the League of Nations, for pacifism means giving a free hand to the lawbreakers.

Graft Charges in WPA Probed in New Mexico

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP) — United States District Judge Colin P. Neblett instructed a grand jury Sept. 1 to investigate a "common rumor" that graft existed in the Works Progress Administration in New Mexico.

Judge Neblett told the jury to investigate charges that pay rolls have been padded, that workers have been assigned to public projects and taken to work on private jobs, or political campaigns.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Big profits selling leading $1 assortment. Personal cards—3 way plan. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg 5-52, Mass.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS — Adjacent to The Mother Church. Homelike housekeeping suites, 1-5 rooms. Available week or month. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 34a Clearway Street.

HOMES TO SHARE

LOS ANGELES—Will share my attractive home with grown family visiting California; maid service; near church, business and trolley. MRS. R. O. HEINE, 345 So. Oxford.

MAGAZINES WANTED

READERS DIGEST—Any issue of years 1922 or 1923 are wanted. Communicate with HOWARD ENDERS, West Lafayette, Indiana.

REAL ESTATE

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA
Real Estate—Rentals—Sales—Exchanges
Mortg—Packing—Storage
Rex L. Hodges Inc. 408 E 1st St. 697-85

ROOMS TO LET

Your Home in Boston Miss Fo.er, The Ilkley 176 Huntington Ave., B. 3 COM. 9016 $1 per day
Nearly opposite The Mother Church

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOU can be successful selling our exclusive Hollywood styled dresses, suits and coats, made from Caltex original fabrics. Club women, business and professional women, former attorneys, nurses, dressmakers, many Monitor readers, are among those who make good commissions representing this sound, well-rated company. Write Caltex Sportswear Co., 8138 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

RESIDENT SECRETARY ATTENDANT, experienced young man, single, American, desires position as secretary, valet or attendant, preferably with musician; capable manager, versatile, quiet; excellent references. Box H-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3586

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions
IDA GORDON
19 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

COUNTRY BOARD

SPIESS-BADERS FARM, Elm Rest, Box 206, Rt. 2, Saugerties, N. Y. — Pleasant home; large, airy rms.; mod. comforts. Viennese home cooking; strictly farm prod.; moderate rates.

DANCING

BALLET, modern, folk, tap dancing; special adult classes for gymnastic recreation. Regent Studio, Boston and Dorchester, Mass. Tel. 4047.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL $1600 inlaid walnut 10-piece dining room set; must sell at sacrifice. Tel. Longwood 4300 (Mass.).

HELP WANTED—MEN

CAPABLE married man between 30 and 40 years with general mechanical training or experience; references required. Write Box H-39, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

REGISTERED nurse with Christian Science nursing experience wanted for resident executive position in well-established institution. Write Box X-70, 500 Fifth Ave. Suite 1550 N. Y. C.

WANTED—Companion-maid, for lady living on Long Island, N. Y.; good home, light work; salary $25 a month. Write Box A-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MARSHFIELD HILLS, MASS.—Sea shore and country; near the Christian Science church; 5 rooms, summer cottage; great possibilities for a winter home. Apply M. MANSELL, near the railroad station, Marshfield Hills, Mass.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 233 Washington St., Boston.

ORLANDO, FLORIDA—Watches, clocks of all makes repaired and guaranteed by factory experts; RELIABLE WATCH REPAIRING CO., 31 E. Central, opp. Yowel-Drew, upstairs.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

SACK BAY SUITES
1-2-3 rooms, in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration, etc. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com. 2212.

BROOKLINE (Coolidge Corner)—6 rooms; heated, refrigeration, janitor service; restricted; $65. Call LON. 5952 or see owner, 83 Browne St., Suite #1.

CAMBRIDGE
16-17 FOREST STREET
28-34 IRVING STREET
"EACH APARTMENT A HOME"
2 - 3 - 4 ROOMS
Do price, environment, and service mean anything to you? We offer reasonable rent, a select tenancy and attractive up-to-the-minute buildings. Large rooms, ample cupboard and closet space, tile baths and showers. KIRKland 5466 or 5231.

MONITOR READERS
Inspect These Modern Apartments
IN THE FENWAY
1 Room, 1 Room and Alcove, 2 and 3 Room Suites
Complete with bath and kitchenette including free cooking gas and refrigeration.
Rentals from $32 to $80
Restricted tenancy. Adults only.
EVANS and MORIN, Management
131 Park Drive or 1191 Boylston St.
Boston COM. 5500

One of Brookline's Finest Buildings
REGENT 1401 BEACON ST. Coolidge Corner BEA. 3080 Nordblom Mgt.
3 Room Kitchenette Suites

ROOSEVELT 21 Forsyth St. In the Fenway Boston Nordblom Mgt. Ken. 6178
Within walking distance of your office... 3 blocks west of Mass. Ave.... a modern building preferred by business people.

7-ROOM HEATED APT., PORCH, 2 min. to station; quiet; convenient. CROYDEN, 457 Centre Street, NEWTON, MASS.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

KEW GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—4-room modern apartment; quiet; 2-family house; garage; porch; adults; $80. Richmond Hill 2-5405.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HYDE PARK, N. Y.—Country home for children; year around; mother's care. MRS. IDA E. EGBERTSON, Phone 22.

MIAMI, FLORIDA—Real home for children; spacious grounds; loving care; balanced meals. 3341 Mary St., Coconut Gr. Phone 4-5863.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800. 452 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch. Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping, and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

OFFICES TO LET

NEAR The Mother Church: time available in practitioner's office. Box A-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRACTITIONER'S office, pleasant, well-located office; share part time; phone after 1 p. m. MU. 2-7872, 551 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

LYNHOLM
"A Home Away From Home"
1115 E. Central Ave., Orlando, Florida
New England Cooking with Southern Hospitality

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid 6766 or Center Newton 3074

REAL ESTATE

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 272 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1504.
355 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5253

IT'S CHEAPER
TO OWN YOUR OWN
THAN TO PAY RENT
TO SOMEONE ELSE.
LET US SHOW YOU HOW.
ASP. 5920, BROOKLINE, MASS.

NEW COLONIAL HOME IN NEWTON, MASS. in a quiet, accessible home community in the Waban section. 7 charming rooms, 2 baths and lavatory, basement game room and library. Large lot with many attractive shade trees. Superior construction and appointment will appeal to the most exacting buyer. Much reduced for immediate sale. The price will surprise you. Call
PIERCE & PLUMMER Realtors
MR. BROWN, Builder,
Center Newton 3982 or 4480.
NEWTON and WELLESLEY, MASS.
NEWton North 8258—7925

REAL ESTATE WANTED

SMALL hotel or large house; centrally located; Westchester preferred; wanted to lease by young couple soon closing summer hotel. Box N, Lime Rock, Conn.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 434 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Large, comfortable, furnished room, detached house; oil heat; quiet; home cooking; sunny. LON. 8660.

PRIVATE Protestant family, centrally located, would like one or two people, either ladies or gentlemen for room and board; warm, sunny house and comfort guaranteed; best of food; references exchanged. 73 Beaver Street, Stoughton, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

ASHMONT, MASS.—Pleasant, sunny room, comfortably furnished in private home; 10 minutes to Rapid Transit. Talbot 4647.

BOSTON, 9 Norway St.—Sunny front room, overlooking The Mother Church park; elevator service; kitchen privileges if desired. COM. 1065.

BOSTON—Nice rooms; winter guests, transients; near The Mother Church; overlooking park. 78 Westland Ave., Suite 6. Mrs. Manton.

BOSTON, 222 Huntington Ave., Suite 4—Clean, comfortable home for businessman or woman seeking same. H. L. PRATT.

BOSTON, 286 West Newton St.—Bright, airy rooms, single and double; elevator service; Christian Scientists preferred. COM. 8034.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave. — Two single, two double rooms, recently renovated; pleasant, homelike. COM. 9323.

BOSTON, 26-32 Fenway—Beautiful rooms, meals optional; rate $5 per wk. and up. MR. ALPHIN, tel. KEN. 1574.

BOSTON—Large, quiet, sunny room for 1 or 2 business people; meals if desired. CIRcle 6906.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms, inexpensive and better ones; special rates for permanent guests; privileges. COM. 9109.

BOSTON, 8 Cumberland St.—Pleasant, sunny room in quiet home; wide view; elevator. Tel. KENmore 9320.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—2 large sunny rooms, connecting bath; private home; residential location on Coolidge St., near Coolidge Cor. and car line. Aspinwall 3080 after 10 A. M.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Desirable refurnished room, good location, excellent home cooking optional. 19 Columbia St. Aspinwall 2547.

COOLIDGE CORNER, MASS. — Room and board, private family; quiet surroundings; near Beacon St. ASP. 3909.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND—Room in private home; business people preferred. 4304 149th St. Mrs. Frank H. Davis, Flushing 9-1763.

NEWTON, MASS.—To rent, room in private home in attractive residential district; 5 minutes walk from Auburndale R. R. station; $7.00 week; breakfast could be arranged. Tel. West Newton 6097-R.

N. Y. C.—Light, airy room facing East River; kitchen privileges; apartment with business woman; walk-up; reasonable. Write Box T-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C. (near Park)—Room in private apartment; furnished or unfurnished; business woman. Write Box H-40, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 184 West 82nd—Clean, sunny single rooms, $4; convenient location; home surroundings. Apt. 5 South. Rousse, bell.

N. Y. C.—Sunny room for business girl, $5 per week. BURTON, 205 W. 77th Street.

W. SOMERVILLE, MASS., 16 Chester St.—Adult family; very quiet; gentleman preferred; near Mass. Ave. SOMerset 8661-W.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DRAWING, color, painting, private or group instruction beginning Sept. 26. J. WM. H. COX, Jr. Phone Ken. 8743.

PROFESSOR OF PIANO
At the new Vienna Conservatory 18 years, desires pupils, or position in a conservatory, music school, etc.; also trains pupils for concert career. Write Professor Hedda Ballon, Franklin Square House, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BOSTON—Young man, 21, desires position as chauffeur or elevator operator; reliable character; careful driver. KEN. 0190 evenings.

CHAUFFEUR, private; long experience; best of references; can go anywhere; would like position. Tel. COM. 8773.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHILD'S nurse (German), experienced, good reference; $50-$60. 631 Riverside Drive, New York City. (Apt. 7). Tel. UN. 4-5242.

COMPANION to lady, blind person or child; Christian Scientist preferred; useful in home; typing; $10 per week. 29 South Saint Paul's Road, Hempstead, Long Island, New York. Telephone Hempstead 2998-W.

GERMAN woman desires cleaning by the day, launder curtains in own home; best references. Lauretton 8-7376-J.

MATURE woman desires position, housekeeper for business man or woman; room, board, reasonable remuneration. Box A-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRACTICAL nursing, taking full care of invalid, or housekeeping; no children. MRS. D., 78 Appleton St., Boston.

REFINED American, 38, desires position as companion, managing housekeeper, or food supervisor; will travel. Box 417, Hyannis, Mass.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M. — 6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

ICE
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
Phone 3-5246

UTOPIA BOB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
Conveniently Located
Cash and Carry
Branch Offices
Prompt Delivery Service
Phone 3-4216

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Ave. Phone 3-4125

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 6-9316 418 NORTH 20TH STREET

Butler R.E. & I. Co. INC.
RENTALS—SALES
INSURANCE
412 NO. 21ST STREET 3-3278

Rogers Pet Clothes
Nationally Advertised in the Monitor
Sold by
HENRY PORTER INC
103 NORTH 20TH STREET

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

DAMRICH
Mobile's Finest and Oldest Shoe Store
For Men — Women — Children
105 Dauphin St. Dexter 532

For Your School Apparel See the
GREATER ZOGHBY STORE
316 Dauphin St. Dex. 5796

MONTGOMERY

Montgomery Shoe Factory
REPAIRING

AMERICAN - TROY
CLEANERS LAUNDRY
New Location
South Decatur and High Sts.

More Than 60 Years at the Same Location
CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE
"O. the Square"

Family Wash Service
Empire Laundry
PHONE C-805

Rosenberg-Daniels
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
116 Montgomery St. Cedar 4922

MONTGOMERY
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J
Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
John danzicer. inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave., Phone: Cedar 4377

LUBRICATION SERVICE

Expert in our lines
Repairs, Storage
Washing, Polishing
Simonizing
Gas and Oil
9 Washington Ave. C-3840

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

TRY OUR FINE WESTERN MEATS
Tony's QUALITY GROCERY
Loomis and Seagrave Phone 507

FORT LAUDERDALE

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

WALL STREET SHOE REPAIR
High Quality Service
110 WALL STREET

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0742
10-3 P. M. daily.
Advertising Information Bureau

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

STANDARD FURNITURE CO.
320 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS
LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3789

"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
BOND-HOWELL
LUMBER COMPANY
Building Material—Hardware
DEVOE PAINTS
600 E. 8th St. Phone 5-3488

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

PENNEY'S
Back-to-School
Bargains
J. C. PENNEY CO., Inc.
PHONE 5-2677

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
9 a. m. 5 p. m. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK
PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7896

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVENUE Tel 3-4742
Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adults and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Leeta Hats
Designed for You With a Personal Interest
Remodeling
232 5th Street, Miami Beach

LAUNDRY—CLEANERS
A modern service for particular people
Better Way
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Office and Plant: 1237 20 St. Phone 53143

ORLANDO

DICKSON-IVES
Smart
Back-to-School
Clothes
ORLANDO, FLA.

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

PHONE 5626
Grade A Raw Milk
How-Ann Dairy
Jersey Herd

Where your patronage is appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
135 E. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

CENTRAL FLORIDA LUMBER-SUPPLY CO.
Mills and Nebraska
FHA Home Financing

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

The Ritenclif Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

bette's
beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H. 25-011

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

WEST PALM BEACH

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

When you think of Real Estate
Think of
H. D. Van Vronken
Associated With
King & Fisher, Inc.
REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE
MORTGAGES—LOANS
CITIZENS BUILDING PHONE 4208
West Palm Beach, Florida

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hubbard Printing Co.
Good Printing
146 Marietta St. Wa 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

MAXEY'S
Millinery Salon
419 Grand Thea. Bldg.
Hats Custom Made
Remodeled
MAIN 5581

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 183 PEACHTREE STREET

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Manry's Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVE. S. W. RA 7931
For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12:00 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE UNION
Dry Goods Company
"Macon's Style Center"

Shop at Sears and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

Mrs. Linda M. Burney
announces the opening of
BURNEY'S
Fancy Produce, Fresh Meats, Groceries
Phone 465 470 Second St.
We Deliver

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

Fried's Garage
STORAGE
Complete One-Stop Service
382-4-6-8 BROADWAY
ROAD SERVICE

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

ABBOTT - KNIGHT
DRY CLEANING
MOUNTAIN CITY
LAUNDRY
207 Cox Ave. Phone 7000

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SYSTONE CLEANER
No job too large or too small—each and every one is appreciated.
DIAL 3-5191

ONE of the CAROLINAS' Predominating Department Stores
IVEY'S

SEE NEXT PAGE

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/6 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . BCM/CSM London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SWITZERLAND—A very trustworthy family is willing to accept a child, young boy or girl, well brought up, into their home, not luxurious but healthy life; German and French spoken; public or private tuition; careful education; homework supervised; sunny, fine view; garden; comfort; first-class references. MME. KRAHENBUHL, 32 Steinhofstr., Lucerne. Tel. 27.189.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A. A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

STAMPS FOR SALE

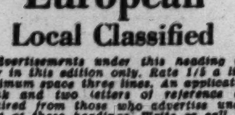
A. BIANCONE-NEUKOMM
PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 7.
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

We Want Gabe Fuel



Ask for folder with Engineers' Testimonials
JØRGEN GABE
ORD. 3460

CHR. C. SOLDATHS SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Hofbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

NORWAY

OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisorsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 2626

BERN. L. MATHISEN, A/S.
Karl Johans gate
DEPARTMENT STORE
Everything for the home

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Formans
Stureplan, Stockholm
High Class Fancy Leather Goods, Glass, China, Electroplate
Gentlemen's Outfitters and also articles suitable for ladies' use.
Depôt and sole sale Royal Copenhagen China Work

TYRA JACOBSONS
Millinery Shops
18 Hornsgatan 18 Tel. 413110
36 Hornsgatan 36 Tel. 430510

H. Blombergs Järnaffär A. B.
Biblioteksgatan 1
HARDWARE and CUTLERY
Eskilstuna ware a speciality
Copper Articles

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSER
Schelegatan 18 Tel. 507413

ASTRID AHLSTRÖM & CO.
Millinery Shop
ALWAYS THE LATEST NOVELTIES
Kungsgatan 35, 4 tr. Tel. 215580
Lift with operator.

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)
Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

BERNE

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZÜRICH
The House for
Carpets and Linoleum

A. RUOF
Bijouterie - Orfevrerie - Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN
Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.968

Dampfbügelanstalt
KIRCHENFELD
Thunstr. 4. Tel. 22.673.
Repairs, Chemical Cleaning and Dyeing
Abholen und abliefern kostenlos.
Prompte Bedienung.

Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

BAUGESCHÄFT
A. MASSARA
Hoch- und Tiefbau
Bureau: Amthausgasse 22
Um- und Neubauten, Renovationen, Übernahme ganzer Bauten.
(BUILDER)
AM BERN

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

GAFFNER, LUDWIG & CO.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

Wollenhof
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Käfigturm BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Hossmann & Rupf
Waisenhausplatz 1-3
Letzte Neuheiten in Kragen Jabots und Gilets
Leading House for Novelties

STEUBLE-WISSLER
Parfumerie: Kramgasse 23
Studio de Beaute: Rytligässchen 4, 1st floor
(Perfumery and Beauty Parlour)

CHARCUTERIE FINE BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

J. TRIEB
KÜRSCHNER BERN
Specializes in
Furs and Fur Coats
ZEUGHAUSGASSE 22

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service
MÜNZGRABEN

CONFISERIE RYSER
Confectionery
Spitalgasse 29
Berner Haselnusskuchen
Biscomes de Berne

RYFFLIHOF
Neuengasse 30. First Floor
The Restaurant for Vegetarian Menus
Lunch and Dinner, Fr. 1.20, 1.60 and 2.-
Same management in ski-ing fields near Gstaad: SONNENHOF-WALDDORF.
Saanen. Pension Fr. 8.50 to 9.-

SALON DE COIFFURE
for ladies and gentlemen
PERFUMERY
Chs. Grimm-Amthausgasse 3

KÄSERMANN
Kolonialwaren Grocery
Gerberkäse
Aegertenstrasse 49 Tel. 23.539

BEST COAL
WOOD, BRIQUETTES, COKE
A. RIS-EGGER
Kohlenhandel A. G.
MARKTGASSE 40
Tel. 21.455 and 41.061

GROCERY SHOP
MORITZ ABEREGG
Schauplatzgasse 38
Dessert Fruit
Lindt & Sprüngli—Peter-Cailler-Kohler Chocolates
You Will Find All Perfumery and Toilet Articles at
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9 *Founded 1837*
Tel. 23.208

BIEL

Stoffe und Konfektion
DRAPERY STORE
Magazine Hess
BIEL NIDAUGASSE

Willy Glaus
Coiffeur Diplômé
Salon de 1er ordre pour Dames et Messieurs
Galleria Centrum
12 Neue Bahnhofstrasse Tel. 50.13
(HAIRDRESSERS)

Stets frische Gemüse und Früchte
Grosse Auswahl in erstklassigen Konserven
H. STIRNEMANN
28 Kanalgasse Tel. 47.36
(GREENGROCER)

TEA ROOM
M. BAUMBERGER-RUPRECHT
Prima Qualität Pralinés
18 Marktgasse. Tel. 64.44
CONFECTIONERY
EPICERIE
E. PLUSS-STETTLER
Unterer Quai 43
WERNLI BISCUITS DORIA PRODUCTS

MODES ANNELISE
51 Centralplatz First Floor
Tel. 43.09
(Milliner)

In SCHMID SCHUHEN
gehen Sie gut
SCHMID A. G.
28 Nidaugasse Tel. 47.23
SHOES

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Hudson Bay Fur Store
61 Rue du Rhône Telephone 41.654
Fine Assortment of
CHOICE FURS
Exclusive Paris Models

VITRERIE-STORES-MIROITERIE
Pierre Loretti & Cie.
20, Rue de Rive (Angle Rue d'Italie)
DORURE—ENCADREMENTS—GRAVURES
(Glaziery)

HORLOGERIE—BIJOUTERIE
MAISON KATZ—Founded 1870
Ch. Hochstrasser, succ.
Vis-à-vis de la Gde Poste
Rue du Mont-Blanc 9
Watches at Various Prices

For Ladies
Permanent Waving and Smart Hairdressing
P. KÖHLER
Hairdresser and Wigmaker
Place du Molard 11, 1st Floor—Lift
Tel. 47.171

Modes
MAISON JEANTET
104 Rue du Rhône

MAISON TRABOLD
Coal Office Mazout
7 Rue du vieux Collège
Tel. 48.318.

LAUSANNE

BUTCHER
first-class
at your service: Tel. 31.744
ALFRED MERMOUD-WATT
GRAND ST. JEAN 4
Best Quality and English Cut
Boucherie

ARTICLES DE MENAGE
QUINCAILLERIE—OUTILLAGE
Francillon & Cie. S.A.
7, rue St. François, Lausanne (Ironmonger)

E. MEYLAN-REGAMEY
Avenue du Théâtre 16
WATCHMAKER JEWELLER
GOLD and SILVERSMITH
Repairing——Moderate Prices
English Spoken Tel. 23.809

LUGANO

Gasser
Das Haus für gediegene
DAMENKONFEKTION
Via Nassa 27 *Ready-mades for Ladies*

NEUCHATEL

Be warm and comfortable with the excellent COAL of
HAEFLIGER & KAESER S. A.
Tel. 52.426 Terreaux 2

Mme. SANDOZ-MOLLET
Rue du Seyon Tel. 52.814
Books — Stationery

GUYE-ROSSELET
FILS
Rue de la Treille 8
Maroquinerie—Parapluies
Articles de Voyage—Réparations
Leather Goods—Umbrellas—Repairs

COFFEE
Without Caffeine
ZIMMERMANN S. A.
Rue des Epancheurs, Neuchâtel,
Is distinguished by its flavour and its price: 200 grs. 90 centimes.

ST. GALLEN

Modes
A. STEINMANN WEBER
ST. GALLEN NEUGASSE 3
Immer das Neueste
Materials in Silk and Wool
Steiger-Birenstihl & Co.
Multergasse - Marktgasse.

Alle Arten Stoffe
MATERIALS
A. Boppart
MULTERGASSE 35
VERTRETER: R. SPINAS

E. GRÜNENFELDER
beim Broderbrunnen
Corsets
Lingerie Fine

WINTERTHUR

(Silk and Woollen Materials)
Winterthurs älteste, grösste und bestingerichtete
Kleiderfärberei und Chem. Reinigungsanstalt
Fr. HÖLKEN
Technikumstrasse 61. Tel. 26.110.
Dyers and Cleaners

Fritz Henerasky
Koks — Kohlen
Brennholz
Wildbachstrasse 12 Tel. 26.737
COAL

Schröder
Marktgasse 14. Tel. 21.867
PARFUMERIE
TOILETTENARTIKEL BÜRSTENWAREN
Perfumes and Toilet Articles.

SWITZERLAND

WINTERTHUR
(Continued)

SCHUH HAUSER
Feine Schuhe
Shoes
OBERGASSE 32

ERNST DIENER
Stehts frische Früchte und Gemüse
zum Rathaus. Tel. 23.638
GREENGROCER

ZURICH

Wer flotte und angenehm zu tragende
KRAGEN
haben will, Lässt sie waschen und bügeln durch die
WASCHANSTALT ZÜRICH A.G.
ZÜRICH-WOLLISHOFEN
TELEPHON NR. 54.305
LAUNDRY

Uebersax
LIMMATQUAI 66—ZÜRICH3
DAMEN und HERRENSTOFFE
Damen und Herrenbekleidung nach Mass
(Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen)

bliss Modes
Elegant Hats Waaggasse 7 (Paradeplatz)

MANTEL TAILLEURS
COMPLETS
CONFECTION NACH MASS

Leonhardseck-Zähringerstr. Sellergraben b. Central
TAILOR
BRÄNDLI

Modes Lydia
Bahnhofstrasse 71 1st floor
Paris Model Hats
Hats of own creation.
Scarves, Bags
L. Motschi

MAX HERZOG'S Wwe.
Münchhalden-Gärtnerstrasse 7
Tel. 21.892
Bildhauer-Stuck, Gibser — Zement — Arbeiten Spezialität. Unterlags-Böden für Linoleum Edelputz. Terrasit
(PLASTERER)

Wiessner
Bahnhofstrasse 35 Phone 51.265
GLOVES and HOSIERY
Style—Quality—Service

Robes/Manteaux/Costumes
Couture R. Brunner
Hottingerstrasse 2 Tel. 24.975
DRESSMAKING

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Lintheschergasse

MEYER-BUCK
Schifflände/Kirchgasse
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
Tea and Dinner Sets

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
Tel. 34.686 u. 34.687
Tel. Adr.: Blumenkrämer (Florist)

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12, b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

Bäckerei - Conditorei
K. HIEMEYER
Limmatstrasse 125
Tel. 31.482
Baker and Confectioner

GESCHWISTER RANDON
Limmatquai 128. Tel. 22.511
GLOVES & STOCKINGS

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

DURBAN

HOOPER MOTORS
PTY. - - - - - LTD.
Sales or Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
179/181 WEST ST. DURBAN
& 164 SMITH ST.
225 COMMERCIAL ROAD, MARITZBURG
Good Used Cars

P.S. Day and Night Service available. Phone 23785 Durban and 4189 Maritzburg.

• PETROL • OILS •

The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom, Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites
235 Pine St. Phone 20521

HENWOODS
WEST ST. DURBAN
THE PROGRESSIVE STORE
TOOLS—FURNISHINGS
BUILDERS' HARDWARE
CHINA and GLASSWARE
ESSE COOKERS—STOVES
REFRIGERATORS
DURBAN—JOHANNESBURG

GREENACRE'S
Kerwey Greenacres & Co. Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments Under One Roof
WEST STREET - DURBAN

IVAN DUNSTERVILLE
(Pty) Ltd.
For Everything Electrical
Agents for:
Crosley Shelvador Refrigerators
Crosley Radios
Belling Electric Stoves
Electrical Installations and Repairs a speciality.
488 WEST STREET, DURBAN

LADIES HAIRDRESSING SALOON AND BEAUTY PARLOUR
Most Up-to-Date Methods
Permanent Waving Specialists
SOLE PROPRIETRESS—MRS. M. BOLT
at O. K. BAZAARS
385 West Street Phone 24765

MACKAY BROS. & McMAHON LTD.
Pianos, Organs and Music
"His Master's Voice" Radio and Records
"Columbia" Records
Records of Christian Science Hymns
Agent for Hammond Organs
"Kelvinator" Refrigerators
408 WEST STREET Phone 20331

B. LOVELL SHIPPEY
INSURANCE CONSULTANT
Representing
The Sun Life Assurance Coy of Canada
Who will gladly submit particulars for Life and Endowment Policies, Pensions and Annuities. All classes of insurance transacted.
Palace Buildings, Field St., Durban
Phone 22151

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in: Battery Charging, Car Electrical and Refrigerator Repairs
NEW ADDRESS: 39 GALE STREET
BETWEEN MOORE and BEREA ROADS PHONE 22487

JOHANNESBURG

G. M. Horne (Pty.) Ltd.
PRINTERS
Cor. Trump & Ussher Streets
Selby Township P. O. Box 6785

MARIE LYNCH & CO.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
3 HOEK ST., opposite "THE METRO"
P. O. Box 2632 Phone 22-2480

W. J. BAKER & CO. Ltd.
The Leading Tailors
Where Prices Are Low and Quality High
Moseley Bldgs. Opp. Old G. P. O.
93a, President St. and Branches
Outfitting Dept. at 7 Market St.

ANN'S
Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon
274 LOUIS BOTHA AVENUE
ORANGE GROVE 45-2458

Annuities and Pensions Insurance of All Kinds
See LUCIEN FRANCK
128/130 Corporation Buildings, Rissik St.
P. O. Box 2013
Phone Office 22-1886
Res. 44-1900

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
DEPENDABLE GOODS
UTMOST VALUES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
JOHN ORR & CO
JOHANNESBURG

'Fairhaven' Residential Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE
(off Harrow Road)
7 min. from centre of City. On Bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis, and table tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church.
Phone 24-2505

For Dependable Tailoring
shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

BEATRICE
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS and BEAUTY PARLOURS
Latest Method of Permanent Waving
All branches of Hairdressing and Beauty Culture.
Phone 22-7161 for appointment.
80 Smal St. (near Post Office)

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people, reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

ALETTA
Ladies' Hairdressers
Permanent Waving—
Beauty Culture
72 BROADWAY
Bezuidenhout Valley Tram Stop No. 32
Telephone 25-3981

Hansford & Hansford
LIMITED
Timber and Hardware Merchants
Building Materials, Paints, etc.
P. O. Box 4843 Tel. 33-7178

PIETERMARITZBURG

The American Stores
For China, Crockery Glassware and Hardware
202 Church Street Phone 3813

For Pre-eminent Provisions
Popularly Priced
HOWARD WHITE & Co.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
157-159 Church St. Phone 2995
and Scottsville Phone 2773

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for All
The World's Best Makes Stocked
235 Longmarket St. (opp. G. P. O.) Ph. 3168

F. W. LAWRENCE
Builder and Contractor
"No Job Is Too Small nor Too Large"
209 Pietermaritz St. Phone 3993

CLIFF'S
For Your Electrical Repairs and Gifts
Church Street Phone 3587 Day
" 4136 Night

MARITZBURG HYGIENIC LAUNDRY
120 Victoria Road Phone 3387
Branch of Model Steam Laundry
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni. Durban. Ph. 61438

PRETORIA

Beckett, Murray & Co.
(Pty.) LTD.
Pretoria's Most Progressive Store
Smart Fashions for limited incomes
QUALITY
SERVICE AND
CIVILITY
298 Church St., Pretoria and Roodepoort.

Mrs. T. Southcomb
"Florist"
NEW ARCADE
Seasonable Plants and Choice Cut Flowers

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE
(Continued)

ALLAN & STARK LTD
Brisbane's Modern and Progressive Department Store. Quality Merchandise at Fair Prices.
OPEN AN ACCOUNT
FOR SERVICE AND QUALITY

G. J. GRICE LTD.
90-92 Queen St., Brisbane, Australia
Piano, Radio and Music Warehouse
Gramophones, Rolls, Records
Sheet Music All Musical Supplies

ROTHWELLS
OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST., BRISBANE
AUSTRALIA

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Windsor 6587
9 A. M.-6 P. M. daily—Sat. 9 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. W. HEMSLEY
GROCER
408 NEW STREET, ELSTERNWICK
for Service and Delivery
RING X 4440
We Stock HAVELOCK Self-Raising FLOUR

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in all Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats—Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

DADLEY'S LTD.
Shoe Specialists
Agents for
WALKOVER
and SAXONE SHOES
also PACKARD SLIPPERS
200 QUEEN STREET AUCKLAND

Shop at . . . Dine at . . .
GEORGE COURTS
"The BIG Store"
KARANGAHAPE Rd AUCKLAND

MODERN BAG CO.
Opp. Town Hall, Auckland
The Leading Store for Handbags, Travel and Sports Goods

CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

WELLINGTON

Smart Hand Bags! Travelling Goods!
For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.
NASH'S
only address
133-135 Cuba St., Wellington, N. Z.
No Branch Shops

MACDUFFS
The Junior Store . . . Cuba Street
The noted low-priced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites Stationery and Fancy Goods.

A. E. Preston Ltd.
Butchers
The Best Is Cheapest
WILLIS ST. COURTENAY PLACE
MOLESWORTH ST TARANAKI ST

STEWART DAWSONS
New Zealand's Leading Jewellers
AUCKLAND WELLINGTON
CHRISTCHURCH DUNEDIN

"THE DAINTIES"
MRS. B. E. TUCKER
Caterers for
HOME MADE CAKES
Weddings, Parties, Socials, etc.
96 WILLIS STREET

Boudoir
Specialists in Imported Model Frocks
Blouses, Lingerie and Hosiery
66 Manners St., near Princess Theatre
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

Martin Beauty Salon
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
WE SPECIALISE IN
PERMANENT WAVING
MARCELLING, HAIRCUTTING
11 Riddiford St., Broadway Rongotai, Oxford St. Levin

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

WHEN in Wellington make this famous store your headquarters.
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and an up-to-date Beauty Salon.
DIC on the Quay
WELLINGTON

James Smiths for Philips Radioplayers
Illustrated is the "Theaterette" model. Price 13 Guineas or 25/- Deposit and easy payments.
Inspection Invited—Third Floor
JAMES SMITHS, WELLINGTON

STAR STORES
Quality Grocers
We Guarantee What We Sell
Free Delivery City and Suburbs

THE Rees-Jones Shoe Co. Ltd.
Fashionable Shoes
with
Good Fitting and Service
The T & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

HOPE BROS. LTD.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
185 Featherston St. 27 Courtenay Pl.

OPEN WAREHOUSE COY.
Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Crystal and Cutlery
at Wholesale Price to All
22 Blair Street Ernest Brown, Mgr.

GOOD PRINTING
ALL THE TIME
McKenzie, Thornton Cooper, Limited
128 CUBA STREET

D. J. CONSTABLE
SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST
Constables Corner, Gas Co. Buildings
Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON

AUSTIN BENNETT LTD.
"The Friendly Shoe Store"
CUBA STREET, WELLINGTON
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices

DENHARD BREAD
Won its favour through Goodness and Flavour
Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence.

Let Flowers Carry Your Message from
"SCOTT'S"
Tel. 50-136 Tel. 50-136
Floral Artists, 131 Cuba St. Flowers telegraphed throughout Dominion.

The Wellington Bread Co.
Cor. Dixon and Herbert Sts. Phone 53-693
PURVEYORS of Finest Quality Bread
Daily Deliveries City and Suburbs.
H. D. Tonks, Prop.

P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Weddings Children
Miniatures
50 Willis Street Phone 43-847

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
Courtenay Place (opposite St. James)
Lambton Quay (opposite Midland)

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

Cloverhorns
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Cloverhorns prides itself in gathering together only the smartest and best in men's, women's and children's wear, thus enabling you to shop with the utmost confidence.
Adderley Street, Cape Town
Eloff Street, Johannesburg
Market Square, Port Elizabeth
Cafés at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth

Phone 6-1648 Head Office and Works 9 Draaiow St. Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers
Chames & Nelson Consolidated (PTY.) LTD.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
98 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Potter & Moore's, Munley & Palmer, Peek Frears

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Introducing the Beebes . . .

Boy Meets Girl (Warners)—Hollywood meets Broadway once more and the encounter rubs a goodly coating of satire and some of the humor off George Abbott's hilarious stage farce of a season or two ago. But since Mr. Abbott plus Samuel and Bella Spewack, the authors of the original, have been retained by Warners, lines and incidents in the film version are largely faithful to those of the play. Chiefly it involves the roughhouse antics of two zany script writers who harass their producer and his cowboy star and sign a little waitress's unborn child to a big film contract. Bright in spots, the casting is uneven. James Cagney, Pat O'Brien, Marie Wilson, Ralph Bellamy, Dick Foran.—Adults and young people.

Secrets of an Actress (Warners)—Orry-Kelly is still Kay Francis's greatest claim to acting fame. Miss Francis plays an actress besought by two architects, one of whom is married. Divorce and a noble sacrifice pave the way for true love. Dull. Ian Hunter, George Brent, Isabel Jeans.—Adults.

Sing You Sinners (Paramount)—A thoroughly entertaining movie. The Beebes—Ma, Joe, David and small Mike—are a human, likable lot, who have their ups and downs, their loves and their battles. Joe, the prime cause of upsets in the Beebe hive, is a young man whose formula for success rests chiefly on swapping and gambling. The formula doesn't work until he leaves home and goes to Los Angeles, where he gets himself a race horse and sends for mother and younger brother. After the customary streak of wild success, Ma makes the boys settle down to their night club singing and send for David's fiancée. Mr. Crosby has never been better and the rest of the cast is fine. Laurels also for dialogue, story and direction. Fred MacMurray, Donald O'Connor, Elizabeth Patterson, Ellen Drew.—Adults and young people.

Tenth Avenue Kid (Republic)—From reform school to military academy mounts the gangster's orphaned son who is softened by the kindness of the policeman who had adopted him for the purely tactical purpose of solving a crime. A Grade B concoction of the usual Grade B sentimentality, excitement and crime. Bruce Cabot, Beverly Roberts, Tommy Ryan, Ben Welden, Horace MacMahon.—Adults and young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Carefree," "Keep Smiling," "Penrod's Double Trouble," "Love Finds Andy Hardy," "Mother Carey's Chickens," "Storm in a Teacup," "Little Miss Broadway," "Walt Disney Revue," "Lord Jeff," "Moonlight Sonata," "The Gaiety Girls," "Mad About Music," "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "A Yank at Oxford," "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Of Human Hearts," "Green Fields."

Adults and Young People: "Marie Antoinette," "Algiers" (mature), "Alexander's Ragtime Band," "Letter of Introduction," "Professor Beware," "The Texans" (mature), "We're Going to Be Rich" (mature), "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse" (mature), "Blockade," "Having Wonderful Time," "Shopworn Angel," "White Banners," "Three Comrades" (mature), "Holiday," "The Charm of La Bohème," "Test Pilot" (mature), "Un Carnet de Bal" (mature), "Doctor Rhythm."

Adults Only: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Watchful Care

Cambridge, Mass.

The bus stopped at the intersection of a country lane, and a girl with one leg and a crutch, who was sitting on the front seat, swung herself nimbly to the ground. She took only three steps to execute the movement; and after a cheery good-by to the driver, she walked briskly down the lane.

To the surprise of the passengers, the bus remained standing there. There was no station, only one house in sight, and that a small cottage some distance down the lane. Why this delay?

"That girl gets around better than a good many of us," remarked a man, by way of passing the time.

"She's a fine girl," replied the bus driver with feeling. "She lives with an elderly aunt in that house you see down the road. She rides home on this bus every night; and I always watch to see that she gets home all right. She's smart as they make 'em; but this is a lonely spot, and I like to wait until she reaches the house."

Interested, the passengers watched, too. Then, as the girl disappeared through the door of the cottage, the driver started his bus, and they moved again.

Puzzle Corner

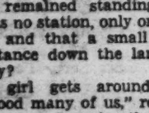
Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

XYZZQ, JYYV-YLO ABDLBDC LEJ CFAAGHLI KHDHIBEL IZBAC XHVBLN HFIEXEPBGY IZFY "REXY EL JRYYGC" SEZ YLIBZY SHXBGQ.

Half Word Square

Definitions are given below for words to be filled in which will read the same across and down:



1, A letter. 2, Exist. 3, Entreat. 4, Asiatic evergreen shrub. 5, Started. 6, Get out!

Letter Juggling

Four different 5-letter words may be formed from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

E F I L R.

More Division

Divide 1200 into 3 parts which shall be in the ratio 3, 4, and 5.

Song Titles

This list is shared by a Greenville, Fla., reader. The example checked shows how to proceed:

1	Star	Saved For Me	
2	There's A	Blues	
3	My	Dust	✓
4	Moon	My Shadow	
5	The Waltz You	Dear	
6	Dipsy	Of Me	
7	St. Louis	Doodle	
8	All	Small Hotel	
9	Me And	Rag Time Band	
10	Alexander's	Over Miami	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Bible Facts

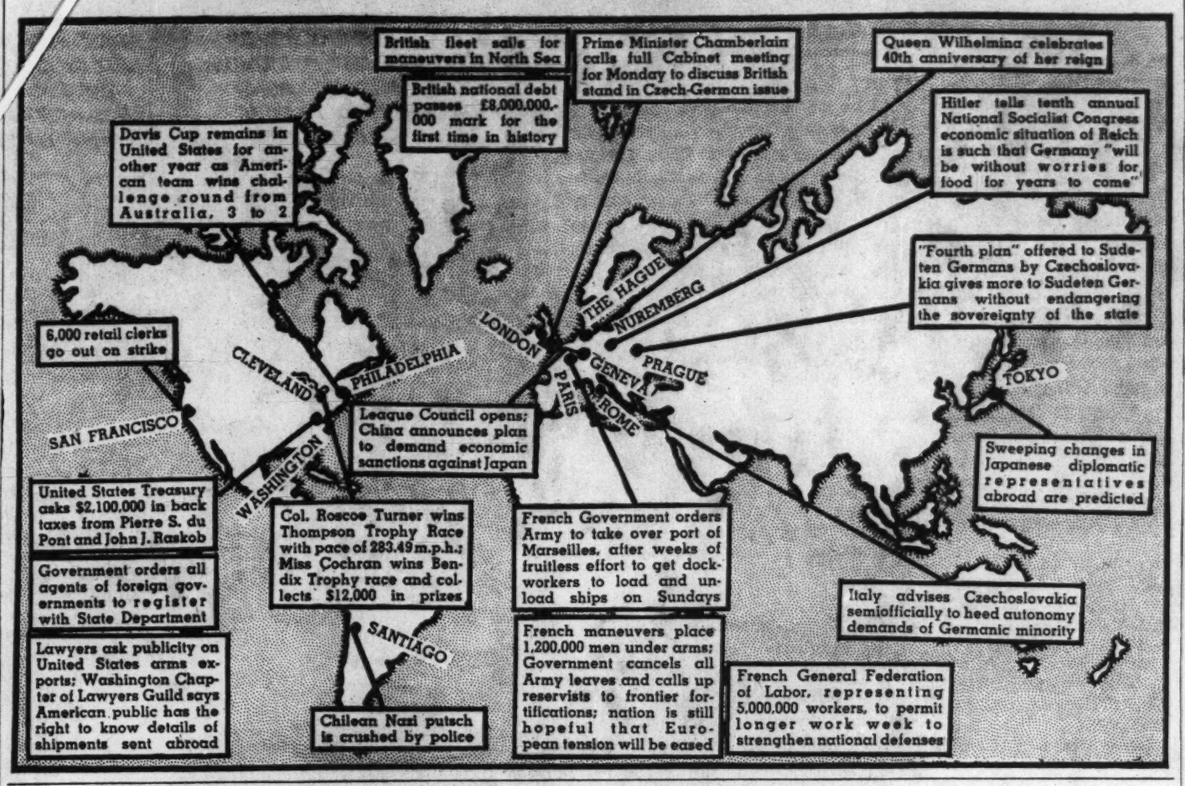
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN M. A.

Nymphas

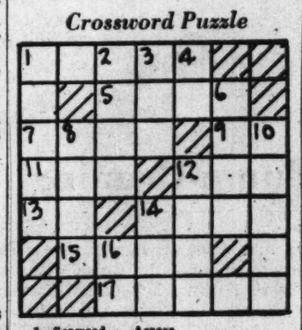
When Paul wrote from Rome his well-known letter to the Colossian church, it was very natural that he should send greetings to the Christian community situated at the town of Laodicea, which lay only a few miles distance from Colossae; and this he accordingly does in Col. 4:15, where he says: "Salute the brethren which are in Laodicea." In particular, however, he makes mention of a certain Nymphas, who is thought to have been both a zealous and wealthy Christian in that community, for it is recorded that the church met at his house.

Some, however, supposing that the Christians at Laodicea were too numerous to meet in a private home, contend that Nymphas lived outside the city itself, providing a meeting place for the benefit of those who did not find it convenient to attend services in Laodicea.

World News of the Week at a Glance


British fleet sails for maneuvers in North Sea
Prime Minister Chamberlain calls full Cabinet meeting for Monday to discuss British stand in Czech-German issue
Queen Wilhelmina celebrates 40th anniversary of her reign
British national debt passes £8,000,000,000 mark for the first time in history
Davis Cup remains in United States for another year as American team wins challenge round from Australia, 3 to 2
Hitler tells tenth annual National Socialist Congress economic situation of Reich is such that Germany "will be without worries for food for years to come"
"Fourth plan" offered to Sudeten Germans by Czechoslovakia gives more to Sudeten Germans without endangering the sovereignty of the state
6,000 retail clerks go out on strike
CLEVELAND
PHILADELPHIA
LONDON
THE HAGUE
NUREMBERG
PARIS
GENEVA
ROME
PRAGUE
TOKYO
SAN FRANCISCO
WASHINGTON
League Council opens; China announces plan to demand economic sanctions against Japan
Sweeping changes in Japanese diplomatic representatives abroad are predicted
United States Treasury asks $2,100,000 in back taxes from Pierre S. du Pont and John J. Raskob
Col. Roscoe Turner wins Thompson Trophy Race with pace of 283.49 m.p.h.; Miss Cochran wins Bendix Trophy race and collects $12,000 in prizes
French Government orders Army to take over port of Marseilles, after weeks of fruitless effort to get dockworkers to load and unload ships on Sundays
Italy advises Czechoslovakia semiofficially to heed autonomy demands of Germanic minority
Government orders all agents of foreign governments to register with State Department
SANTIAGO
French maneuvers place 1,200,000 men under arms; Government cancels all Army leaves and calls up reservists to frontier fortifications; nation is still hopeful that European tension will be eased
French General Federation of Labor, representing 5,000,000 workers, to permit longer work week to strengthen national defenses
Lawyers ask publicity on United States arms exports; Washington Chapter of Lawyers Guild says American public has the right to know details of shipments sent abroad
Chilean Nazi putsch is crushed by police

Crossword Puzzle



1—Seaweed
5—Separate article
7—Frog
9—Like
11—Vexation
12—Metallic element
13—Musical note
14—Kind of johnny cake
15—Movable barrier
17—Potassium nitrate

Down
1—Lemur
2—A plant
3—Greek letter
4—Musical note
6—Chief
8—Dry
10—Scoff
12—Civil wrong
14—Hawaiian feed
16—Preposition

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Walk, Don't Run!

Great results cannot be achieved at once; and we must be satisfied to advance in life as we walk, step by step.—Coleridge.

In Lighter Vein

Gr-r-r!

Noticing that little Joan was struggling with an ear of corn, her mother offered to cut off the kernels. However, she was quickly rebuffed when Joan replied:

"No! I like it on the bone!"

Somesense Rhymes

The coach and four
Though once ambitious
Just did not have
Bed, bath, and dishes.

Tee-Hee

Then there was the sweet young thing who was being initiated into the mysteries of golf by her boy friend. "And now tell me," she said coyly, "which club do I use to make a hole-in-one?"—Wall St. Journal.

Pungent Speech

I remember him as a huge, raw-boned Highlander who never, as long as I knew him, spoke anything but Garlic.—Provincial Paper.

With a strong accent, we presume.

Value of College Education

"Has your son's college education been of any value?"

"Oh, yes, it cured his mother of bragging about him."—Harper's Harp.

One in Every Car

She is one of those forceful women who hurl themselves energetically into anything that's going.—Daily Paper.

To the annoyance of porters and bus conductors.—Humorist.

Fast

"But, doctor, you gave me an entirely different diagnosis yesterday."

"That just goes to show, Madam, how rapidly medical science advances."—Boys' Life.

More Security

"Has your fiance that 'certain something'?"

"Yes, but I wish he had 'something certain' too."

Daily Anecdote

The Best Authority

As a boy, William Jennings Bryan had been taught to seek consolation and advice in the Bible, and he continued to pursue this course throughout his life.

Mr. Bryan, having proposed to the lady of his choice and having been accepted, went to her father and spoke thus: "Mr. Baird, I have been reading Proverbs a good deal lately, and find that Solomon says: 'Whoso findeth a wife findeth a good thing, and obtaineth favor of the Lord.'"

Mr. Baird, quite a well-read Bible scholar himself, replied, "It is true Solomon said that, but Paul has observed that, while he that marrieth doth well, he that marrieth not doth better."

This seemed to hold young Bryan, but not for long. "I should suggest," he ventured, "that Solomon would be the better authority on this point, because Paul never married, while Solomon had many wives."

Mr. Baird gave his consent.

Laying Up Treasures That Last

Every good act is charity. A man's true wealth hereafter is the good that he does in this world to his fellow man.—Mahomet.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Azariah (II Chron. 15:1)—*Az-a-ri'-a* (first *a* short, second and third as in *sofa*, *i* long; secondary stress on first syllable). Literally, "whom God helps."

Bowed (Luke 13:11)—Rhymes with "loud," not with "load."

Buckler (II Sam. 22:31)—Translates Hebrew *magen*, "shield" (the small one which allowed the combatant more freedom of action than did the heavy shield, and which was used principally in parrying blows).

"Circle of the earth" (Isa. 40:22)—Moffatt renders: "the round earth."

Concur—*Kon-kur'* (*o* clipped-short, *u* as in *urn*).

This word, from a combination of Latin *cum*, "together," and *currere*, "to run," is used in a variety of related senses: "to come together; to coincide; to act jointly; to unite or agree in nature; to combine toward a common object or effect."

Cycle—*Si'-kl* (*i* long).

This word was borrowed from the Latin *cyclus*, merely a Latinized form of Greek *kuklos*, "circle"; and we use it, broadly, to designate one of a recurring series of phenomena; or, figuratively, to indicate a long time.

Delineate—*De-lin'-e-ate* (first and second *e*'s as in *debate*, *i* short, *a* long).

This word is derived from the Latin *delineare*, "to sketch in outline" (*de*, "fully," and *lineare*, "to mark out"—*linea*, "line"). We use "delineate" in the sense of "to represent by lines; to portray or picture."

Ecclesiastes—Conforming to the general rule that a vowel preceding a doubled consonant at the beginning of a word is not long, sound the first *e* short, *Eh-klee-zih-ass'-teez* (secondary stress on second syllable).

Ethereal—*E-theer'-e-al* (first and third syllables have *e*'s sounded as in *debate*, second syllable rhymes with "here," *a* clipped-short).

Whatever is etherealized has been converted into ether (Greek *aither*, "upper air," similar to *aithra*, "clear sky"), and may be described as "ethereal"; that is, it is "light, airy, insubstantial."

Firmament—*Fur'-ma-ment* (*u* as in *urn*, *a* as in *sofa*, *e* short).

Whenever this word is used in the Scriptures it translates the Hebrew *raqiya*, "an expanse," figuratively applied to the great arch or expanse overhead in which the clouds and stars appear.

Florist—Preferably with long *o*, *flo'-rist*.

"Genesis ii. 4, 5"—To be read "Genesis two; four, five."

Godhead (Rom. 1:20)—This is the only place in the New Testament where the Greek word *theiotes* occurs, but we learn from the papyri that it was used in the sense of "divinity" or "divine nature."

Herb—In the United States, *urb* is preferred; in Britain, oddly enough, *hurb* seems to prevail.

Hauser, Kaspar—*How'-zer*.

Kaspar Hauser (1812-1833), a mysterious foundling, appeared, as a boy of approximately 17, in Nürnberg, unable to walk, to speak, or to convey any information as to where he had come from. Though externally of normal growth and appearance, he gave the impression of a child between two and three years of age.

He is reported to have been the legitimate Prince of Baden, a brother of Queen Karoline of Bavaria, a brother of the Duchess of Hamilton, a brother of the Queen of Sweden, a son of the rightful Princess Stefanie of Baden (a Beauharnais, stepdaughter of Napoleon).

To prevent his accession to the throne, he was confined to a dungeon as a child and was assassinated shortly after his release.

Hypotheses—Not *hi-pah'-tha-seez*; sound it *hi-poth'-e-seez* (*i* long, *o* short, *e* as in *debate*, *ee* as in *feet*).

The Greek roots *hypo*, "under," and *tithenai*, "to put, place," impart to our word the meaning of "a subordinate proposition on which a main scheme of reasoning may be based." In logic, a hypothesis is an assumption which is tentatively accepted in order to account for something which cannot otherwise be explained. ("Hypotheses" is, of course, the plural of "hypothesis.")

Latitude, Longitude—*Lat'-ih-tude* (*a* short, *i* clipped-short, *u* long); *lon'-jih-tude* (*o* short as in *lot*, *i* clipped-short, *u* long).

As generally used, "latitude" is distance north or south of the equator, measured by means of parallels of latitude (imaginary lines round the earth parallel to the quator); and "longitude" is distance east or west of a certain meridian of longitude (usually the one passing through Greenwich, England), measured by means of meridians of longitude (imaginary lines rounding the earth through the poles).

Mandate—*Man'-date*.

A mandate is an authoritative charge or command; and the one to whom it is given is a mandatory—and it may be a person or a nation. The word is derived from the Latin *manus*, "hand," and *dare*, "to give"; hence a mandate is proper authority or power given into competent hands.

Nehemiah—Not *Ne-a-mi'-a*; sound it *Ne-he-mi'-a* (first *e* long as in *key*, second somewhat less sustained as in *debate*, *i* long, *a* as in *sofa*; secondary stress on first syllable).

Necessarily—*Nes'-eh-ser-ih-lih* (secondary stress on third syllable).

Oded (II Chron. 15:1)—*O'-ded* (*o* long, *e* short). Father of Azariah.

Possessing—The *o* is clipped-short as in *connect*.

Redound (II Cor. 4:15)—*Re-dound'*. Translates Greek *perisseuo*, "be in excess; overflowing."

Retching—In America the *e* is sounded short, although the long *e* is common in Britain.

Revelation—*Rev-eh-lay'-shun*. (Even in this enlightened day, one occasionally hears an *s* gratuitously tacked onto the name of the last book of the Bible!)

Sentient—In America, *sen'-shent*; in Britain, *sen'-shih-ent*.

Strata, substratum—Normally *stray'-ta* and *sub-stray'-tum*; but when the words are used together, and in this order, the accent in the second word is brought forward to the first syllable.

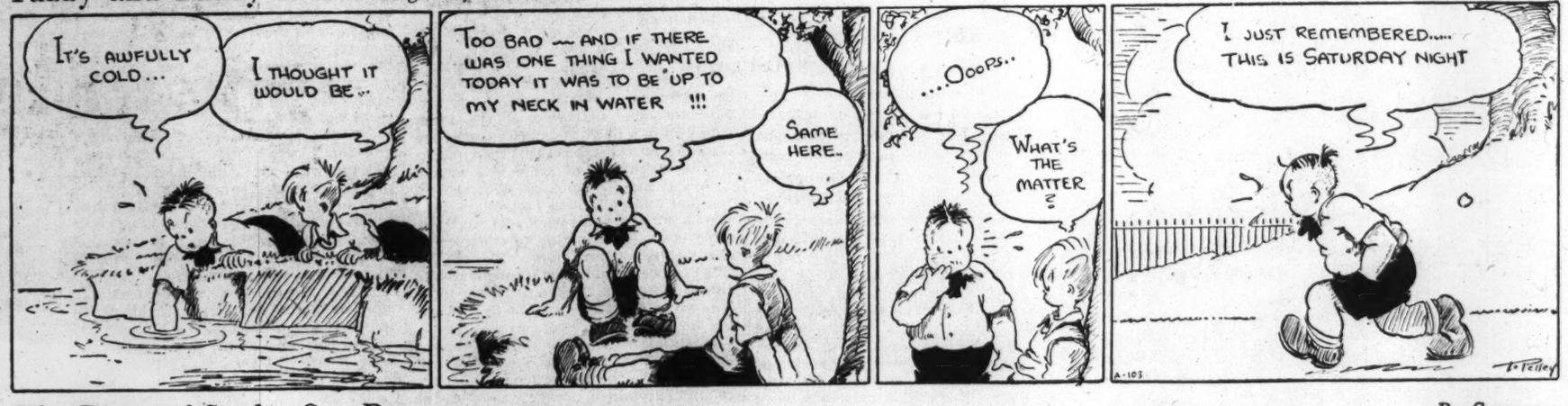
"They are and were created" (Rev. 4:11)—A slight pause after "are" is acceptable in bringing out the sense, which, according to Milligan, is that all things existed "in His idea from all eternity; and when the appointed moment came, they were created." A very literal reading of the Greek original would be: "Worthy thou art, O Lord, to receive the glory and the honor and the power; because thou didst create the all things, and on account of the will of Thee they were, and were created." (Wilson.)

Quotation for Today

REASON is not measured by size or height, but by principle.—EPICTETUS

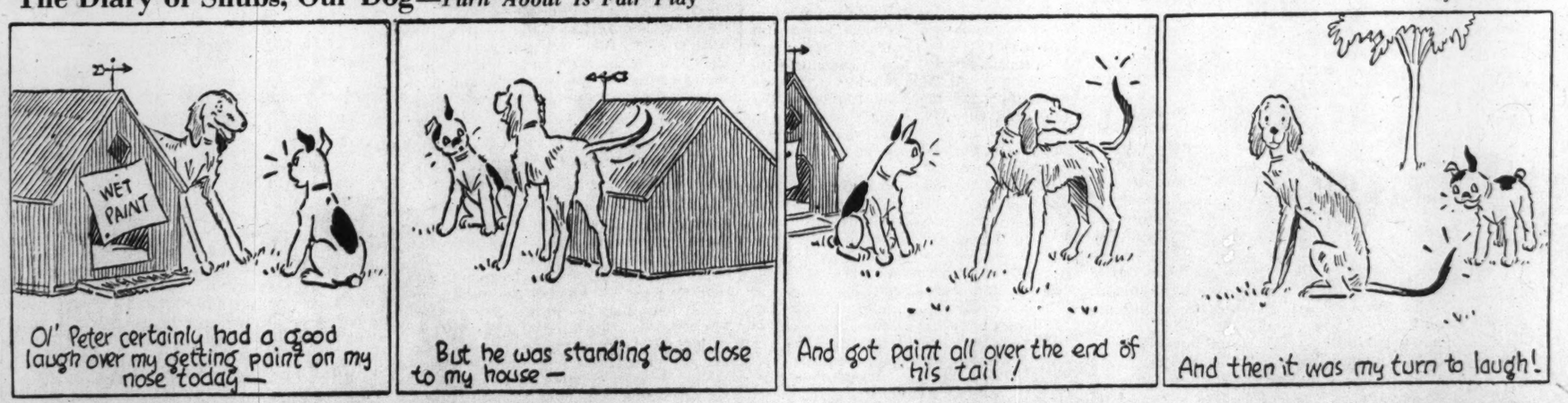
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Night of the Bath*

By LE PELLEY


IT'S AWFULLY COLD...
I THOUGHT IT WOULD BE..
TOO BAD — AND IF THERE WAS ONE THING I WANTED TODAY IT WAS TO BE UP TO MY NECK IN WATER !!!
SAME HERE..
....OOOPS..
WHAT'S THE MATTER ?
I JUST REMEMBERED..... THIS IS SATURDAY NIGHT
A-103

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Turn About Is Fair Play*

By CARMACK


WET PAINT
Ol' Peter certainly had a good laugh over my getting paint on my nose today—
But he was standing too close to my house—
And got paint all over the end of his tail!
And then it was my turn to laugh!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Rest Is Simple*

By THE HAGERS

"SOON," MAYOR MALLARD QUACKED, "THE POND WILL BE TRANSFORMED BY WINTER'S WAND.
A WATER PAGEANT WE HAVE PLANNED, AND YOU'LL BE NEPTUNE—UNDERSTAND?"
"WHAT SHALL I NEED," I QUACKED, "TO BE THIS MIGHTY MONARCH OF THE SEA?"
"THREE THINGS," BILL MALLARD VOLUNTEERED, "A CROWN, A TRIDENT, AND A BEARD."

Brevities

Punch ©: A new sort of gramophone record, it is claimed, can be struck with a 15-pound hammer without hurt. A 16-pound hammer appears to be the only way out.

Detroit News: A vast new cave has been found in the neighborhood of the famed Carlsbad Caverns of New Mexico—but it's no use. The tax collectors will probably look there, too.

San Francisco Chronicle: Progress: Chimes are superseding the old-fashioned front doorbell, and it becomes hard to tell the brush salesman from Westminster Abbey.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Merry week-end picnics now supplant vacation trips making automobile true "home on wheels" for entire family.

Half Word Square: B, Be, Beg, Bogo, Began, Begone.

Letter Juggling: Filer, lifer, rifle, flier.

More Division: 300, 400, 500.

Song Titles: Star Dust; There's A Small Hotel; My Dear; Moon Over Miami; The Waltz You Saved For Me; Dipsy Doodle; St. Louis Blues; All Of Me; Me and My Shadow; Alexander's Rag Time Band.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Peace Has Foundations

EXCEEDINGLY easy is it to accept the mesmeric belief that the peace of the world hangs by a thread on the whim of one man. Raised-sword diplomacy gives much grounds for such a picture. Europe does appear to be at the mercy of precariously-balanced mobilizations. And dictatorial government tends to hinge great issues on the decisions of one frail mortal. Yet mankind is not at the mercy of a whim.

In the first place reason, although encased in armor, still rules the calculations of the chancelleries. Those who run any risk of a cataclysm in order to win bits of territory or prestige cannot be accounted safe guardians of peace. Yet there is, even where talk is belligerent, a basic preference for peace. And the chances of winning a diplomatic victory without any great risk of war are meticulously weighed. Also weighed is the world's opinion and sense of justice. War will not come out of a staged fit of anger. Where popular feeling itself is regimented war will not come from an "incident" unless decreed. It will not come out of the Czechoslovakian trouble except by serious miscalculation.

Therefore it is imperative that those who are striving for peaceful settlements should draw the line beyond which bluff will not push them. Great Britain has been making notable efforts in this direction. British statesmanship has obtained concessions from Prague which appear so generous as to offer solid ground for a firm stand of world opinion. London orders placing all forces on a "war footing" may be the next thing to a "final warning."

In Berlin the decisive question probably is, Will France in fact support Prague in refusing further concessions? The recent labor compromise and a general consolidation of French opinion ought to help answer that question. The American position has also been made clear. Possibly more can be done by diplomatic means.

But the most vital need is that any diplomacy should rest on a clear basis of reason and justice. Military gestures may be required. But the real foundations of peace are still reason and justice. And to these powerful supports, the calm thought of the whole world can contribute.

Farming by Phone

WE READ that one Maine potato field is so extensive, the owner uses a telephone for directing the workers. Perhaps this need will be the future measure of the importance of these Aroostook farms. If one is really big, it is telephone size. This shows progress. A century ago farmers used other measures. One had a field with furrows so long that it took two men and a boy to see from end to end, neighbors said. Such matters were managed simply then. No bother about wires.

In still earlier days, when land was cheap and steel tapes were scarce, a certain man bargained for as much land as he could measure by driving an ox around it in a day. That should be a mile or two square, for the common ox. But the buyer had a trotting ox that he rode, and which covered sixteen miles of bounds in the time set.

Human rather than bovine, and still in effect, are measures by hand, span, and fathom, respectively four inches, nine inches, and six feet. These are based on the flat hand, the outstretched fingers, and the reach of both arms.

He who grows potatoes by telephone may progress further yet, if the airplane and radio have not been applied to his methods. But what kind of farms could they measure?

No Conspiracy

"THE law," sang Gilbert and Sullivan, "is the true embodiment of everything that's excellent," to which they might have added, "and of much that is puzzling." The United States Department of Justice, after somber investigation, finds it has no evidence that Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, by allegedly suppressing free speech and free assemblage, violated the Federal statute against conspiracies to deprive a citizen of constitutional rights.

This is the same statute under which the same Department of Justice recently conducted a long and hard-fought trial of fifty-five coal operators and deputy sheriffs of Harlan County, Kentucky, for conspiracy to evade the Wagner Labor Relations Act. Of course, there were shootings and the like in Harlan County, while Jersey City police merely "deported"—or, as the victim asserted, "kidnaped"—Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, to keep him from speaking. But this, the Department of Justice decides, like "the flowers that bloom in the spring, tra-la," has nothing to do with the case.

Is it that things which would evidence conspiracy if done by wicked industrial barons are not evidence of conspiracy when done by men in blue uniforms at the order of a city official and party boss who says, "I am the law"? Perhaps it is too confusing and subtle for a layman.

TOY MANUFACTURERS in England produced $210,000,000 worth of goods during 1937. Who says you can't mix business with pleasure?

It Isn't Even Good Politics

AMERICANS are too apt to take it as natural that the campaign air should be charged with accusations of political activity by public servants on the eve of a Congressional election. Too apt, because this attitude assumes these things are inevitable. They are not.

The Senate Special Committee on Campaign Expenditures addresses open letters to the heads of the Works Progress Administration and the Social Security Board demanding to know what has been done or can be done about alleged abuses in the Kentucky primary. It is charged that WPA officials campaigned for Senator Alben W. Barkley, and that State employees under the Social Security Administration were virtually assessed to support the campaign of his opponent, Gov. A. B. Chandler.

At the same time a postmistress in Maryland is charged with devoting her time to the candidacy of David J. Lewis for the Democratic senatorial nomination instead of to her official duties. The Secretary of Labor announces she has received "many complaints" as to political activities of the District Commissioner of Immigration at Baltimore in behalf of Senator Millard Tydings, whom Mr. Lewis seeks to unseat. Maryland state officials are fuming at a reported request by Republican Gov. Harry W. Nice that they contribute $100 each to his campaign fund. In Indiana and other states there have been charges of state employees being assessed 2 per cent or some other fixed proportion of their salaries for political purposes.

This all stems out of one fundamental misconception of the function and purpose of politics. It arises from a cultivated impression that the public employee owes his position and his loyalty not to the State or to the whole people who pay his salary, but to the individual who appointed him or got him into office. This makes both for bad politics and for bad administration.

Webster's International Dictionary defines politics as "the science and art of government . . . the theory or practice of managing or directing affairs of public policy or of political parties. . . . In a bad sense, artful or dishonest management to secure the success of political candidates or parties."

The "science and art" of government and of good administration positively demand separation of policy making from routine public service, and of elections from the influence of political patronage. Americans have been too prone to accept the usage of the word "politics" in its secondary and sinister connotation and to forget its true definition. It should be synonymous with statecraft. It should stand for genuine and wise determination of national policies.

To achieve the genuine meaning of politics, public opinion must put down such practices as have been disclosed by the Senate committee and other investigators. It must demand selection of public employees on merit with no other strings and expect statesmen to win office not on the strength of their patronage machines but on the soundness of their policies.

Protecting Post Offices

ON SUCH-AND-SUCH a date the post office at Bill's Valley, or Consuelo, or Gnaw Bone, or Tulip, will be discontinued. Upon the sleepy little village the announcement falls like a thunderbolt out of a light blue sky. Stunned at first, the leading citizens meet at the town hall or general store to draw up a plan whereby this calamity may be averted. This never happens to the large post office with ample receipts; but the tiny places on the no-profit border line never know when the necessity of protecting the post office will arise.

Lincoln City, Indiana, was slated for oblivion. At once its residents convened in a solemn session. The post office must be saved. But how? Finally somebody conceived the idea of letting "Aunt Molly," the town's nonagenarian, take the leading role. The State's two Senators, and the representative in Congress from that district, were contacted. "Aunt Molly" told them plenty. But the argument that clinched the cause was the contention that abolishing the post office would be equivalent to slapping Lincoln's face, the man for whom the town had been named.

In American villages the post office is usually the community center. Take it away, and the town will drift downward, perhaps eventually not even appearing on maps for tourists. If the post office is in a corner of the general store, stories will be told and jokes played while townsfolk await the sorting of the mail and the postmaster's announcement of "All up!"

Apparently nothing daunts the modern postal service. Neither rain nor snow, storm or flood, can "stay the postman in his appointed round." In the theatrical world, "the show must go on." Just as indomitably the postal service holds that "the mail must be delivered." And just as tenaciously American villagers try to retain their post offices through loyal patronage that earns black-ink recording. For possession of a post office has long been an outstanding proof of a community's progress, an achievement to which the people no less than the politicians point with pride.

Chinese United Front

Book News of the Day

THE historical importance of the Chinese Communist movement, with its armies trained in guerrilla warfare, becomes greater as China's regular armies fall back before Japanese invaders. The time may be near at hand when the Chinese Communist armies, using the lessons learned in ten years of fighting for survival against their Chinese fellow countrymen, will be the chief bulwark against Japanese conquest of China.

Particular value therefore attaches to reliable information about the Chinese Communist armies, their leaders and methods of fighting, the results of their organization and training of peasants to harass Japanese armies of occupation. The future of China may depend upon whether Chinese Communist leaders are genuinely patriotic, really willing to subordinate Communist dogma to sincere collaboration in united self-defense with Chinese of different views.

* * *

Miss Agnes Smedley provides much useful information upon such points in CHINA FIGHTS BACK (New York: The Vanguard Press. $2.50.) While not herself a Communist, Miss Smedley is an ardent admirer of the Chinese Eighth (Communist) Army. She is known to millions in China as the American friend of that army. Years ago she made friends of its leaders, and they permitted her to accompany them in their guerrilla warfare with Japanese troops in Shansi province during the final four months of 1937. Her book is largely an account of those months.

* * *

Miss Smedley writes well, and feels very deeply. She has identified herself completely with the fortunes of the Chinese Eighth Army, and she tells us why she has done so. This is the only Chinese army, she believes, which has identified itself with the peasants, and knows how to convince them that national independence is worth fighting for. Miss Smedley suggests that the type of guerrilla warfare developed by Communists in a decade's fighting may prove to be the undoing of the Japanese.

She altogether omits any information on one important point: What are the connections between the Chinese Communists and Soviet Russia? What help may these guerrilla fighters expect from Moscow? From other sources, we know that they are receiving some help, but it is not yet clear whether they will receive enough to wear down and finally defeat the Japanese. D. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

How Are We Influenced?

By Frank L. Perrin

PERHAPS nothing is of greater importance in our day by day experiences and in reaching the decisions which seem so greatly to affect our welfare or contribute to our disappointments, than to discover by what or by whom we are influenced. There is no denying the fact that we are all more or less subject to and often subjected to influences measurably controlling and compelling. We believe, it may be, that we are qualified to judge correctly and estimate accurately the results of the efforts of our neighbors, near or remote, in their desire to realize happiness, or affluence, or contentment along the road they have chosen or which they have been persuaded to follow. Likewise we seek to learn by the unhappy experiences of those who seem to have failed and fallen by the wayside. In sympathy and introspectively we make their experiences our own. Thus it may be that we are influenced more by the drab, the gray and the dark thus projected and which we may unconsciously magnify in imagination, than by the brighter side of the picture.

Wisdom, fortified by history, experience, sound instruction and intuition, teaches that we should not be influenced beyond reason by any of the pictures of human experience so carelessly and incorrectly portrayed. We are not privileged to appraise the contributing causes which seem to have made for success in some cases and for failure in others. We cannot look comprehendingly into the hearts of men, or hope always to estimate their aims and desires. We may flatter ourselves into believing that even the hidden things cannot escape us. But this is futile and self-deceptive. It is left to us only to guard our own thoughts and circumscribe our own desires and ambitions.

* * *

It is with this realization that we may prepare ourselves effectively to protect thought against the insinuating intrusion of cunningly devised and convincingly expounded present-day economic, political and doctrinal propaganda. How can we effectively protect ourselves and our families against undesired and often vicious influences? On the air, in the press, on the hustings, in the clubrooms, everywhere, the very atmosphere is impregnated with that which should be avoided. In the home, if you will, the radio receiving set will bring to you from the most remote capitals of the world the persuasive arguments of the proponents of some doctrine or theory. From your own or a neighboring city comes the pleading or the challenge of an office-seeking candidate of some new or old school of practical politics. We turn off the dial and seek quiet and repose in a newspaper or magazine. There, too, some one is endeavoring to convince us how we should think, how we should vote, and how we should react, individually, to the arguments or the sophistries of those who would think for us while first thinking for themselves.

Meantime the universe itself seems surcharged with the psychology of war and rumors of wars. National pride, the plight of seemingly decadent nations, the insistence of war lords in the effort to impose their crafty or crude culture upon their neighbors, the clamor of fledgling isms to assert their superiority as equalizers and civilizers, all magnify and confound confusion and, to the fretful and unwary, seem to threaten chaos.

* * *

There is need that we learn to appraise and estimate these disturbing influences and to know them for what they are. Unless they first foment and engender discontent, fear of lack, or discouragement, they cannot harm us or persuade us to unwise and destructive action. Unless we are led to covet that which is not ours by right we will not be tempted to take from others the things they possess. We are troubled and misled, it may be, by a false sense of values, and by the belief that we are being prevented from enjoying liberties which our neighbors share unequally and in seeming abundance.

So it is that we come at last to the vain hope that by legislation, by administrative ukase, by ingenious readjustments of a social and economic order that we are advised has become outmoded, we can reap rewards without effort, even at the cost of depriving those who have toiled to provide for themselves of that which is theirs by right.

In America we look compassionately and regretfully upon the chaos of war and upon the marshaling of troops and ships prompted by the fear of war. Even the victors win nothing which will compensate the losses incurred. But we fail, it may be, to realize that it is not the process which counts in the long run. Confiscation by peaceful methods, if suffered or condoned, penalizes thrift and fosters dependence and continued lack. Lest we forget!

Restoring the Perspective

WHY! GEORGE-I NEVER SAW YOU USE A READING GLASS BEFORE-WHAT DO YOU FIND THAT IS SO INTERESTING?
JUST RUN ACROSS A LITTLE BIT OF CHEERFUL NEWS-I'M TRYING TO MAKE IT LOOK AS BIG AS THE REST OF THE NEWS IN THE PAPER.
THE NEWS
WAR THREAT
BOMBS KILL
NANCY DIAN
E. Hoyes

Pump-Priming

THE other day one of my sons came to me with an air of bewilderment. "Dad," he said, "everywhere I turn I read in the papers about pump-priming—how the President wants to spend $5,000,000,000 to help the country. I know what the President means, but what does the term really mean? What on earth is pump-priming?"

That high school sophomore came to the right place for information, for I come from a long line of pumpers and pump-primers. But as I explained to him it occurred to me that there must be thousands of the younger generations who are mystified by such a term, boys and girls who never even saw an old-style hand pump, let alone work one to learn its virtues and peculiarities. It is another example how Americans seize upon a catch-phrase without ever stopping to think of its actual derivation.

And so I told the story of the hand pump, the type I knew as a farm boy in the wheat and corn fields of Kansas. It is a pretty efficient device, even if laborious to operate. Essentially it consists of a pipe into which a plunging rod is inserted. The pipe reaches deep into the water of the well, and to the bottom of the plunger is affixed a leather washer. When the pump handle is worked on the surface the plunger slides up and down like a piston, and each upward stroke of the washer sucks up a quantity of water—it does, that is, unless the washer becomes too dry from disuse. Then it won't give proper suction and water must be poured down the pipe to wet the leather so it will cling to the sides. That is priming—just the pouring of a cupful or a bucketful of water down the pipe to make it work. In its New Deal application, of course, the President primes the nation's industrial pump by pouring gold down the recovery pipe in a hope of thus starting the recovery waters to gushing.

* * *

I primed our old cast-iron pump in winter and I primed it in summer; I always kept a bucket of water for that sole purpose in the near-by toolshed. But far more interesting to me than my memories of priming is my recollection of the well which fed the pump. I don't know how it is now, but in those days there were two kinds of wells—the "dug" and the "bored" types. The "dug" well was just what the name implied: dug by men with spades to a depth of twenty feet more or less, and perhaps four feet in diameter. The sides were lined with stone and mortar, then a pump was inserted, with the top boarded over to keep little Johnny and Susan from tumbling into the depths. The "bored" well was sunk by a then newfangled drilling machine. It was perhaps a foot in diameter, with a clay-pipe casing driven down the bore. It was all right for its primary purposes—that of supplying water—but the "dug" well had other uses, among them serving as the farm wife's refrigerator in summer.

* * *

It is of that I sing, for ours was a "dug" well—and a prime refrigerator it was. My mother kept a cavernous bucket handy, and into this she would stow butter, milk, cream, eggs, and occasionally (rare treat) a few bottles of soda pop from town. To the bucket was attached a long rope, and it was my job as official pumper to be refrigerator hoister as well. So before and after each meal I hauled up and let down the big bucket after removing the well covering. Since then I have seen many refrigerators of many types, but never have I seen a better one than that old well. The butter came up firm but not too hard to be gashed easily, the milk was just cool enough to be zestful, and the soda pop—well, I would have liked that even if it had been warm instead of the delight it actually was.

Nature refrigerated the water perfectly, too. It was refreshingly cool in summer—just right for man and beast. Likewise, in winter it was just enough warmer than the icy atmosphere to warm the inner man. But I'm going to quit talking about it—I'm too thirsty right now, thinking about that Brown County water, to go on. C. L. S.

Mirror of World Opinion

Alliteration

"THIRTY dollars every Thursday."
"Forty dollars every Friday."
"Sixty dollars every Saturday."
"Seventy dollars every Sunday."
"Million dollars on Monday."
"Two million on Tuesday."
Wake up on Wednesday.

—*New York World-Telegram*

The Wide Horizon

"Indirect" Rule for Bali

By Marc T. Greene

THE island of Bali, one of the Dutch East Indies, famed for the past decade as a high light on the tourist's travel map, was the last part of the Far East to yield to European dominance. Whereas the Dutch have ruled in Java and other islands of the great Malay Archipelago for more than 300 years, Bali did not come completely under their sway until 1906. In that year the southern part of the island, whose area is about that of the State of Connecticut and whose population a million and a half, gave up its determined struggle to maintain independence and joined Holland's Oriental empire.

Bali is the last Hindu stronghold of the Archipelago. In the face of the Moslem invasion which banished Hinduism from thickly-populated Java some hundreds of thousands of the more zealous worshippers of Shiwa determined not to yield their ancient faith and fled across the narrow strip of sea which divides Bali from Java. In the former's high mountains they settled themselves impregnably and, having endured so much for their religion, became all the more fervent in its profession and practice until it dominated every phase of their individual and national lives.

Hinduism has practically vanished elsewhere east of India but in Bali it is as strong as ever, maintained by a sturdy, self-reliant and independent people of exceptional force of character and surprising artistic capacity. Their independence was dear to them and they defended it with ardor and determination, on the southern side of the mountains successfully until within the present century.

* * *

With due regard to this the Dutch overlords have waited thirty years to see whether the Balinese would become reconciled to European sway and accept it with reasonable grace. During this period they have been given a good deal of freedom of political action and their manner of life has in no way been interfered with, even foreign missionaries being barred from Bali. The canny Dutch colonizers have not made the mistake of bearing down upon a proud and self-respecting people, a mistake of which other European colonizers have too frequently been guilty.

The Balinese, whatever their inner feelings, have accepted the position and shown no signs of caviling. So now has come their reward. Holland, in a gesture as wise as it is graceful, has restored to the island "indirect" rule, that is to say, most of the controlling privileges of the several rajahs, or regents, with European oversight very lenient and mainly advisory.

The virtual return of Bali to the island rajahs, one over each of the nine provinces, came in a notable and picturesque ceremony on the Balinese New Year, June 29. The formalities took place on the side of one of the highest mountains in a more remote section of the beautiful isle. They were attended by the rajahs and their retinues, all garbed in brilliant and flowery ceremonial apparel, while across the mountainside thousands of peasants, all clad in as gaudy festival attire as they possessed or could borrow, squatted through the hours of the long and leisurely ceremony. The European officials and invited guests were dressed in full evening clothes, as is the custom at affairs of high state in the Dutch islands.

* * *

Thus Bali passed, in many essential respects, back to its original rulers or to their descendants. The several rajahs now have the power of taxation, of policing, of the appointment of most local officials, as well as control of much of the administrative machinery. This is the reward to the proud and sensitive Balinese for their law-abiding and orderly acceptance of Dutch overlordship and it has created throughout the island such a surge of kindly feeling toward their European administrators and the Great Mother, as most of the Archipelago people call Holland's Queen, that whatever vestiges of "nationalist" sentiment may have existed in Bali are now completely dissipated. And so the restoration to this island of "indirect" rule is a gesture not unworthy of consideration by other Western colonizing Powers in respect of some of their possessions.

When the nine rajahs of Bali returned to their provinces after the ceremony on the mountain they were received with high and solemn acclaim, first by the chief priests and then by leaders of the people. There followed a three-days' period of feasting, dancing, gamelan music and general rejoicing all over the island, such a brilliant pageant of the always-colorful Balinese life as has not been seen within living memory. Many tourists from all parts of the world were on hand to see it, closely associated as it was with the lively observances of the Balinese New Year, and altogether memorable were their experiences.